

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1905.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

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THE TENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held at Rochester from July 25th to 30th.

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ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.

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REVIEWS.

Memoirs and Correspondence of Dr. Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich. By his daughter, Mrs. Thistlethwayte. Bentley.

Few English bishops of modern times have left a name more justly and more universally respected than Dr. Henry Bathurst of Norwich. Joseph John Gurney, a man of kindred spirit, thus spoke of his venerable friend and neighbour a few days before his death, "I cannot well express the warm regard and affection I feel for him. His liberality and absence of prejudice were noble, and his Christian courtesy delightful." Such was the impression made by Dr. Bathurst's character on all with whom he came in contact. Those who least liked him had no fault to find but one, which leaned to virtue's side, and which in a bishop of the last generation could not fail to be conspicuous. Liberality of sentiment is happily the rule and not the exception now on the episcopal bench; but it was otherwise in the days "when George III. was king." We do not refer to *liberality* in the political sense of the word. Many may condemn Dr. Bathurst's views and votes on Catholic emancipation and other public questions, and at the same time admire and respect the kindness and charity of his disposition, his love and encouragement of good men to whatever outward religious party they belonged, and his constant subjection of mere ecclesiastical arrangements to the higher interests of vital Christianity. As his affectionate biographer well remarks, "he was a prelate who believed that the Bible was greater than the church, and he never forgot that without charity all else is as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Henry Bathurst was born at Westminster in 1747. He was the son of Benjamin Bathurst, who represented Gloucester for many years, and afterwards Monmouth, living to be the father of the House of Commons, while his brother, Earl Bathurst, was father of the House of Lords. A long account is given of the family genealogies and connexions. One name is well known in literature, Allen, Lord Bathurst, the friend and companion of Swift, Pope, Addison, Prior, Congreve, and the other wits of the reign of Queen Anne. Lord Campbell calls him "Allen, the long-lived." He must have lived nearly a century; for in 1705 he was member for Cirencester, and in the debates on the union between England and Scotland he took a prominent part. In 1772 he was created an Earl, and died in 1775. Lawrence Sterne thus speaks of him:—

"The first of our acquaintance was as singular as polite. He came up to me one day, as I was at the Princess of Wales's Court, 'I want to know you, Mr. Sterne, but it is fit you should know also who it is that wishes this pleasure. You have heard' (continued he) 'of an old Lord Bathurst, of whom your Pops and Swifts have sung and spoken so much; I have lived my life with geniuses of that cast, but have survived them; and despairing ever to find their equals, it is some years since I closed my accounts, and shut up my books, with thoughts of never opening them again, but you have kindled a desire in me of opening them once more before I die, which I now do; so come home and dine with me.' This nobleman, I say, is a prodigy; for at eighty-five, he has all the wit and promptness of a man of thirty, a disposition to be pleased, and a power to please others beyond whatever I knew;

added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling."

Benjamin Bathurst, father of the Bishop, was son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, who was Governor of the Royal African Company under James II., and Governor of the East India Company in the year 1688-89. He was afterwards Treasurer of the Household to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and upon her accession to the throne held high office at court. His son Benjamin and the Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne, were often playfellows, and the following anecdote is told of Doctor Burnet, who was the Duke's tutor:—

"One day when the Doctor went out of the room, the Duke having as usual courted him, and treated him with obsequious civility, young Bathurst expressed his surprise, that his Royal Highness should treat a person, whom he disliked as much as he did the Doctor, with so much courtesy and kindness. The Duke replied, 'Do you think I have been so long a pupil of Dr. Burnet's without learning to be a hypocrite?'"

Of the early life of Henry Bathurst not much is recorded. He was at a grammar school in Oxford; at the age of eleven he was sent to Winchester on the foundation, and thence, at sixteen, he passed, as founder's kin, to New College, Oxford. From earliest years he was much devoted to general literature, but never distinguished himself in the routine studies of school or college. His memory was extraordinary, it being related that at Winchester "he recited by heart sixteen thousand Greek and Latin lines." At college, the works of Milton, Locke, and Hoadley were deeply studied, and helped to form the principles which he through life maintained.

"My father's uncle, Allen, Lord Bathurst, who was at this time far advanced in years, having heard of his nephew's great attachment and taste for literature, was anxious that he should reside constantly with him. Bidding adieu to the University, my father accordingly took up his abode with Lord Bathurst, and became the favourite friend and companion of that celebrated nobleman in the decline of his life. He usually read aloud to the aged peer from four to six hours in the day, and it is a remarkable circumstance, that at the age of eighty-nine Lord Bathurst retained his faculties to such a degree, and his perceptions were still so acute, that he could always distinguish from the tone of my father's voice, and manner of reading Tacitus, the passages which he did not understand."

"During his residence with Lord Bathurst, my father enjoyed the advantage of meeting at his Lordship's house the most celebrated men of their time. Among other anecdotes, which he used to relate of them, is the following:—One day, Dr. Parry, a Presbyterian clergyman at Cirencester, being in company with Mr. Hume the historian, who was at that time on a visit to Lord Bathurst, Dr. Parry began to question him about the religious principles of his friend D'Alembert, who was supposed to be an atheist. Hume, to turn the conversation, began to talk of the weather and other indifferent subjects, but Dr. Parry would not give up his point. At length Hume observed, drily, 'I don't know, Dr. Parry, much about my friend D'Alembert's religion. I only know he ought to have had a great deal, for his mother was a nun, and his father a friar.'"

The first letter in the possession of the biographer is dated Oxford, October, 1774, and refers to a tour in Scotland from which he had just returned:—

"I spent four days at Edinburgh very agreeably; was in company a good deal with Dr. Robertson: his manners, temper, and the whole of his private life, are as amiable as his writings are excellent. This is not always the case with authors,—a distant prospect of them is usually the best. I heard the

'delicious morsel of criticism' (Blair) preach, and was introduced to Lord Kaimes, whom I heard refine away simple justice in the Court of Sessions, as much as he sometimes does common sense in his publications, but, to give him his due, not without a considerable share of ingenuity."

Passing over the chapters about his steps of preferment in the Church, his marriage with the daughter of Dean Coote, and various family matters, to which Mrs. Thistlethwayte naturally gives great prominence, we find him in 1805 appointed to the see of Norwich, through Lord Bathurst's influence with Mr. Pitt. His letters, while Canon of Christ Church, and afterwards Prebend of Durham, with private affairs, give also some interesting references to passing events. We do not know if the Prebends of Durham still keep up their residence dinners, which half a century ago Dr. Bathurst described as "a wearisome scene of eating and drinking." The biographer explains in a foot-note that each Prebendary gave dinners in turn, and that "feasting was continually going on in the College during the whole year." A letter to Mrs. Bathurst, after he had been to kiss hands on his appointment to the bishopric, contains a good story of the king:—

"London, March 21, 1805.

"I am just returned from kissing hands. The King was very good-natured, the Queen very civil. Lord Bathurst introduced me to Mr. Pitt. The Chancellor said a great many handsome things to me, but there is something in the air of a Court which makes a plain man distrust everything he hears in the shape of a compliment. I stood next to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Eldon, and was a good deal amused when the King came up to them, and with much humour and vivacity, after pausing a moment, said to the former (for whom he has a great regard), 'It is rather a singular circumstance, my Lord, that the head of the Established Church, and of the Law, should both have been married at Gretna Green.' The two great men were somewhat disconcerted, but could not deny the truth of the remark. The courtiers laughed, and even the grave Bishop elect could not help smiling."

When Dr. Bathurst entered the House of Peers he soon displayed the liberal sentiments for which he was through the remainder of his life conspicuously distinguished. His maiden speech was on the 27th of May, 1808, on Lord Grenville's motion for the House of Lords "to resolve itself into a committee to consider the petition of the Irish Catholics:—"

"Many and various were the results of this speech. Abusive letters poured in from Protestant bigots, and pamphlets were levelled against him written in the same strain. By the liberal party, and especially by those whose cause he had so nobly advocated, he was congratulated and commended with equal cordiality. Many were the expressions of gratitude and the tokens of respect which hailed his exertions in the cause of toleration. His praises were sung in English and Italian, and the fame of the liberal Bishop reached to all the Catholic cities of Europe. Napoleon spoke of him with extreme respect: many years afterwards at St. Helena, he said, that 'the Bishop of Norwich was the only enlightened prelate on the English Bench.'"

"But in high places at home, the conduct of the Bishop was regarded with little favour. Such liberality was not acceptable at Court. A friend of my father happened to mention, in the presence of Queen Charlotte, that the Bishop of Norwich ought to be removed to the see of St. Asaph, as the emoluments were better and the duties less onerous. 'No,' said her Majesty, quickly; 'he voted against the King.' In the course of the following year the bishopric of Bangor was vacant. In one of his letters to my brother James, my father says,

'Randolph is the new Bishop of London. Had I been a good boy, it was hinted that I might have gone to Bangor, which would have suited me exactly; but I am very well pleased where I am, and meet with a great deal of attention and kindness.'

"Some years afterwards, it was said by those about the Court, that the Bishop of Norwich 'might have commanded anything he liked in the Church, if he had taken the right line.' It need scarcely be observed, that the remarkable absence of selfishness which worldly men characterised as folly, was, in fact, a proof of high and sound principle, and, therefore, of the truest wisdom."

Among other testimonies of respect elicited by this speech was a copy of Mr. Charles Butler's 'Hore Biblicæ,' with this inscription:—

"Should any friend or relative of the Right Reverend Prelate to whom these volumes are presented chance to look on this page, it is wished that he should know they were presented to him by the author, after hearing his Lordship's speech of the 27th of May, 1803, which the critic should read for its elegance, the statesman for its arguments, the friend of religion for its piety."

The subject of Catholic emancipation is not one on which we willingly dwell, though it occupies so large a proportion of the record of Dr. Bathurst's public life. He was long the only advocate of toleration upon the episcopal bench. He lived to see other distinguished prelates support his views. Whatever may be now thought of the policy of admitting Papists to the same civil privileges with Protestants, there is no question as to the conscientious and high-minded motives of those who carried the Catholic Emancipation Act. And it is right also to notice, that the opponents of the Catholic claims who are now spoken of as the most bigoted, such as Lord Eldon, took the same ground which was taken by Locke and by Milton. In one of the debates, when the Bishop of Norwich quoted Locke's arguments on general toleration, this scene occurred:—

"With regard to the opinion of Locke, he would ask the Right Rev. Prelate to read that great man's work on Toleration over again; and when he had done so, let him declare whether Locke did not expressly say, 'that the principles of the Roman Catholics were such as rendered them unfit for toleration.'"

"The Bishop of Norwich,—'I admit that it is so. But if the noble and learned Lord would carefully read the whole passage, he would find that the sentiment expressed by Locke fully justified the opinion which I have stated. Locke founded his argument on the allegation that the Roman Catholics would not keep faith with heretics; and I ask whether, if he were now alive, he would be guided by such an exploded doctrine?' (*Hear, hear.*)"

"The Earl of Eldon,—'I have over and over again said in this House, and I maintain it, that Mr. Locke held that the opinions of the Roman Catholics were not to be tolerated.' (*Hear, hear.*)"

"The Bishop of Norwich,—'Yes, my Lords, the opinions which they held at that period.' (*Hear, hear.*)"

The sentiments of all who consider that Dr. Bathurst was right in his advocacy of toleration are expressed in a single sentence of the 'Edinburgh Review,' where the writer, speaking of the celebrated Bishop Shipley, pays a graceful compliment to his liberal successor:—

"A man whom to name is to praise, and if there be any of our readers who have forgotten his truly Christian devotion to the sacred cause of freedom and peace, let us only add, for to say more would be impossible, that he was in those days of trial (1779) to that cause and its followers, what Bishop Bathurst is amongst ourselves."

On the slave-trade and negro emancipation, popular education, political reform, and all the questions of the time which the liberal party introduced, Dr. Bathurst was ever ready with his voice and influence. With Earl Grey, the Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke), and other leaders of the Whigs, he was on intimate terms. Mr. Coke once related the manner in which he first became acquainted with Dr. Bathurst, which is thus narrated by Mrs. Thistlethwayte:—

"The late Mr. Master of Cirencester, who married a sister of Mr. Coke's first wife, was an intimate friend of my father, and at the time the latter was Canon of Christchurch, he likewise held the living of Withingham, in Norfolk, which gave him a vote for the county. Previous to an election about this time, Mr. Coke happened to be at Cirencester, on a visit to Mr. Master, who in the course of conversation one day asked him if he knew Dr. Bathurst. 'No,' said Mr. Coke, 'I know nothing about him.' 'Then you ought to know him,' replied Mr. Master, 'for Mr. Philip Wodehouse, a Prebendary of Norwich, wrote to canvass him for a relative of his, and Dr. Bathurst's answer was, that if Mr. Coke had applied to him on the same subject, he would have met his wishes.' Upon this, Mr. Coke, in passing through Oxford, called upon my father. It happened that the servant not being immediately in the way to answer the door, Dr. Bathurst himself went in his shirt-sleeves to open it. Never having seen him before, Mr. Coke asked if Dr. Bathurst was at home. 'I am Dr. Bathurst,' said my father, 'I have been driving my boys' hoops round the garden with them.'"

"Mr. Coke likewise mentioned an anecdote relating to the portrait of my father, painted by Sir M. A. Shee. When the latter sent this portrait to the Exhibition, Mr. Coke asked him if it was painted for any particular person. Shee replied, 'I paint for my bread.' 'Send the portrait to Holkham,' said Mr. Coke. Lord Grey soon after took Mr. Coke by the arm, led him to the portrait, and asking if he did not consider it a very good resemblance, added, 'It ought to be at Holkham.' Mr. Coke upon this rather hung back, and said nothing. 'I can only say,' continued his Lordship, 'that if it does not go to Holkham, it shall go to Howick.' 'The portrait already belongs to me,' said Mr. Coke!"

A very pleasing account is given of an interview with the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, at Kensington, in 1830:—

"During the period I remained with my father in January, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent expressed her desire to become acquainted with him, and invited him to dine with her at Kensington Palace. Being unequal to the fatigue of great dinners, he was, however, obliged to decline this honour. But he drove to Kensington on the first morning, at her command, for the purpose of paying his respects, and being presented to the Duchess and her daughter the Princess Victoria. He remained some time with their Royal Highnesses, and conversed much with the Duchess, with whom he was very much delighted, and was highly gratified by his visit. On the following day he received a likeness of the young Princess Victoria, sent by command of the Duchess, and which was accompanied by a letter from Sir John Conroy, containing her Royal Highness's inquiries concerning my father's health, as follows:—

"Kensington Palace, Jan. 15, 1830.

"Sir John Conroy presents his compliments to the Bishop of Norwich. He is honoured with the Duchess of Kent's command, to express Her Royal Highness's very sincere hope, that his Lordship caught no cold in coming to the Palace, in such inclement weather. Sir John is also ordered by Her Royal Highness to send herewith to the Bishop a print of the Princess, which her Royal Highness has great pleasure in sending to his Lordship."

"To this letter I append a copy of my father's answer to Sir John Conroy;

"20, Upper Brook Street, Jan. 15.

"Dear Sir John Conroy,—Unacquainted with the idle ceremonies of a Court, and still more so, if possible, with the unmeaning expressions of respect which usually pass current there, I should be distressed beyond measure were I called upon to return thanks to a Princess of less sterling merit, and less sound good sense, than Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; but on the present occasion I have no such feelings. Be so good, therefore, as to offer, in the plain language of truth, my most grateful acknowledgments to Her Royal Highness for her condescending inquiry after my health, and for her very acceptable present. The former, notwithstanding the uncommon severity of the weather, has not suffered in the least from the most gratifying visit I ever paid; and the latter is certainly a faithful and pleasing likeness of the young Princess, who will allow an old Bishop, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, to remind her Royal Highness, that if the judicious, dignified, and conciliating manners of one parent, and the recollection of those truly elevated principles which marked the character of the other, should fail to render her worthy of any rank for which she may be destined by Providence, the fault must be all her own.—Yours, &c. sincerely,

"HENRY NORWICH."

"Early in April I again paid my father a visit in London, and found his health improved in every respect. The weather had become mild, and we walked together in the Park for about an hour every fine day, and he enjoyed himself altogether as much as ever. It was about this period that the illness of King George the Fourth commenced. My father related to me an anecdote, which had been told him in his early days, by Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, in whose diocese my father resided when he first took orders, and who likewise was a friend of his. One day Bishop Warburton went to court, towards the latter end of the reign of George the Second, and observed to the lord-in-waiting that he understood his Majesty was dangerously ill; upon which the latter put up his finger, and said, 'Sir, we never say these things in this place.' 'You don't, don't you, my Lord!' replied the Bishop; 'I have been taught to think that my great Lord and Master was subject to every infirmity of human nature excepting sin, but it seems your master is subject to no infirmity but sin!'"

The Bishop seems to have had a great fund of anecdotes with which he enlivened the conversation at his table. We have room for only two short ones:—

"My father was one day speaking of his old friend, the late Mr. Wyvill, of Burton, in Yorkshire, who had married his dairy-maid, a very respectable young woman in her situation, and who made him an excellent wife. At the same time he adduced another example of these unequal marriages. Bishop Horsley married his cook, and it was said of her, that she could dress everything well—but herself!"

"On another occasion, my father mentioned the following anecdote, which had been related to him by Mr. Child, the banker, who desired to hire a valet. One of these gentry presented himself, and inquired what wine Mr. Child allowed at the second table?

"Port and sherry," replied Mr. Child.

"I like a glass of Madeira, Sir," returned the valet.

"Why," said Mr. Child, 'there is the Curate of the parish here cannot afford himself a glass of wine of any sort.'

"Ah!" replied the valet, shrugging his shoulders, 'I always pitied that sort of gentlemen.'

One of the latest letters, addressed to his daughter when he was nearly ninety years of age, happily displays the genial disposition of the good old man:—

"Norwich, July 30, 1833.

"My dearest Tiny,

'I am fallen into the sere and yellow leaf,
'And that which should accompany old age,
'As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
'I must not look to see.'

says Shakspeare, in language which no one but himself could dictate, and which it is impossible to read without being affected. You take care, ample care that the latter part of this sad effusion should not be applicable to me. The least, therefore, that I can do in return for your kindness, is to prepare you for the disappointment which you will feel when we meet, by telling you in humble prose, that so far from being 'ten years younger than I was last year,' I am at least twice that period older; and so weak, that without the assistance of Thistlethwayte's black cane, I cannot crawl for half-an-hour round my garden. Notwithstanding this, my sanguine disposition makes me feel assured that I shall have strength enough to perform my promised journey in October; and let me tell you, that to come into the world with this kind of disposition, which leads us to view everything on the bright side, is better, as Hume observes in one of his Essays, than to be born to an inheritance of ten thousand a-year. I rejoice to hear of Thomas's peregrinations, being firmly persuaded that foreign travel has a more powerful tendency to enlarge the understanding, than all the books in the Vatican. Had I been fortunate enough to have had this advantage, I should have been a more clever fellow, than even self-love makes me consider myself now. Adieu! kind love.—Yours most affectionately,
"H. NORWICH."

Amongst the latest letters we find the following from the Duke of Sussex, written on the occasion of the Bishop completing his 91st year:—

"Southwick Park, Oct. 15, 1835.

"My dear and Reverend Lord,—Being at present under the hospitable roof of your amiable daughter, and aware that the fervent prayers and good wishes of her family will be forwarded this day for your health and happiness, in commemoration of the 16th of October, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of joining in the joyful chorus, and of assuring you with what real satisfaction I look back to the first day, when I first made your valued acquaintance, and how grateful I feel for your long-continued friendship. It is a great consolation for me to reflect that I have fought with you in the great cause of civil and religious liberty, and to have lived to see it triumph, in spite of the mischievous efforts of individuals calling themselves Christians, who little understand the meaning of such a name. May the days which are measured to you be passed in peace and happiness; and when you are called to a better world, may you receive the reward of the righteous, is the ardent prayer of your Lordship's sincere admirer, and attached friend,
"AUGUSTUS FREDERICK."

To which the reply was—

"London, Oct. 16, 1835.

"'In life's last stage,' any mark of attention from an individual, not more distinguished by his exalted rank, than by the uniform exercise of every public, and of every private virtue, cannot but be highly gratifying; accept, therefore, my cordial acknowledgments for your congratulation on my birth-day. That your Royal Highness may reach the same age, and be as free from pain of body and uneasiness of mind, as I am at this moment, is the heartfelt wish of—Your devoted, &c. &c.
"HENRY NORWICH."

He died at Malvern, in April, 1837. The praise bestowed on him in the funeral sermon by Dr. Card, the vicar of Great Malvern, was more appropriate and well-merited than such eulogies usually are. The tribute was the more graceful in that the preacher differed widely in his ecclesiastical and political views. The close of that discourse conveys a true impression of the character of the Bishop as it appears from his whole life:—

"It was my fortune to have been in habits of

considerable intercourse with him, and when these subjects became the topics of our conversation, as they occasionally did, his placid endurance of contradiction, his instant forgiveness of a hasty expression, can never be effaced from my recollection. Instead of frowns darkening his countenance, that one, so inferior to himself in ecclesiastical rank, should presume, without the slightest qualification or restriction, to oppose his fixed and most conscientious opinions, for he clung to them to the very last, he uniformly heard me with the calmest, meekest, and most patient attention; showing that he could be as friendly to such as differed essentially from him, as those who 'walked with him,' especially when he believed that the opposition arose from conscience and principle, and not from mercenary views and motives. There was no change in his behaviour to those who could not pronounce *Shibboleth*—who could not exactly think and say as he thought or said; his fellowship with the charity 'that thinketh no evil' being close and constant. The point in debate between us was generally ended by some such observation as this: Well, differ as we may, let us never forget the beautiful words of St. John, 'Little children, love one another.' If we met the next day, he would accost me in that open-hearted, winning manner, that would have converted hatred itself into good will; truly, 'the law of kindness was upon his tongue.'

"To me he ever appeared as one of the simplest, the kindest, and most venerable of our race. No pride of spirit, no petulant unfeeling asperity, no hateful bigotry, no gloomy theology, no malice, no dissimulation, no forgetfulness of a Christian brother, in the midst of those who were disposed to a wanton depreciation of his intellect and virtue, did I ever discern in him. To keep his conscience clear and undefiled; 'to do justly, to love mercy, and walk humbly with God,' were the duties which he sought to perform effectually. Actuated therefore by motives most malevolent must that man be, or entirely inattentive to the tenor of the departed prelate's conduct, who could hazard the assertion, that he failed in the endeavour to discharge those noble and arduous duties. All his actions were in unison with the principles he professed. It would argue then a total deadness to all moral and religious worth, not to offer this tribute of respect to such excellence, though I am well aware that my most elaborate eulogium, much less this imperfect address, could not confer any honour upon him who was so generally beloved and revered when alive, and whose memory will be so fondly cherished now that he is no more."

A considerable portion of the volume is occupied with topics, interesting and attractive in themselves, but which we pass without more than mere mention, as they have little connexion with the subject of the memoir. Thus we have an appendix headed 'Chalmers,' containing memoranda, communicated by Mr. Gurney, of a visit paid by Dr. Chalmers to Norwich in 1830. Many remarkable anecdotes and conversational fragments are here recorded of the great Scottish divine, some of which have not been used by his biographer. A very long account is also given, both in the text and in the appendix, of the circumstances of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Benjamin Bathurst, son of the Bishop, Ambassador at Vienna, who, in 1809, while travelling in Prussia, was last heard of at the post-house in Perleberg, and no trace of him was afterwards found. It was long thought that some political motives had led to his being carried off; but the researches of friends rendered it more probable that he had been murdered. Mrs. Bathurst and her friends received every facility from Napoleon in their search, though it was generally believed in England, where every malignant report against the Emperor got ready currency, that Bathurst had been made away with by order of the

French government. The whole affair, as detailed in this volume, will be read with painful interest, not only by those connected with the family, but by all who care to investigate tales of tragic mystery. The sad fate of the sister of the lost son, Rosa Bathurst, who was drowned in the Tiber in 1824, is also recorded in detail, with the narrative of Lady Aylmer, one of the riding party when the lamentable accident happened.

Of a book from which we have derived so much pleasure we are unwilling to speak in other language than that of praise. But there are various points in the biographer's manner of performing her work which our respect for her filial piety alone prevents us from noticing with severe criticism. It would have been well had some judicious friend revised the memoir, and prevented the insertion of much matter of mere private and family interest. The elaborate parallel between the worthy Bishop and Fenelon it would also have been in better taste to have omitted. But we are not inclined to point out faults which will be too obvious to all but blindly partial readers. We commend the volume as a very pleasing and instructive piece of biography.

The Jerusalem Delivered of Torquato Tasso.

Translated by Alex. Cunningham Robertson, Captain, Eighth (The King's) Regiment. With an Appendix. Blackwood and Sons.

CAPTAIN ROBERTSON judged rightly in thinking that there is room for a good English version of Tasso's great poem. Of the seven translations which preceded his own none are good. Fairfax's, much as it has been lauded, surpasses the others only inasmuch as it is not the worst. Its merits are taken very much for granted, but they will not bear critical inspection. Fluent and often graceful, it is constantly wandering wide of the original, and substitutes sounding pleonasm for the crisp and sparkling imagery of the Italian. Still it is readable, which is more than can be said of either Hoole or Wiffen's versions, which are best known by name, but are known, we should think, in no other way. Nor is it greatly to be wondered at, that no very good translation of the poem should have been produced; for the inducements to devote the necessary labour are not great. The poem is, at the best, somewhat tedious, and not of the kind to take any great hold upon the English mind of the present century, which is pressed upon by too many claims to admit of its lingering very fondly over twenty cantos of epic machinery. The enthusiasm and perseverance of Captain Robertson have, however, carried him through his arduous task with no ordinary success, and the present volume, which is the result of seven years' labour, deserves to take its place in the library as a better representative of the original than we at present possess, or are likely to see for many a day. The measure of the Italian verse has been preserved, and as much of its melody as was, perhaps, compatible with fidelity to the meaning. Occasionally the verses assume a somewhat prosaic turn, but this we have noticed is apt to be the case with versions from the Italian, which adhere closely to the original. There is something in the music of the Italian verse, and the pleasing fulness of its vowel tones, which carries off a flatness of sentiment or tameness of imagery, and throws upon the translator the necessity of vivifying his version by somewhat of north-

ern fire and force. The echoes of this music are not to be rendered without a free play of the translator's mind, reproducing his author's ideas with the glow and energy of original composition, and suggesting the leading thought or imagery, without adhering too anxiously to the same form of expression. Following an opposite course, Captain Robertson sometimes prosed where Tasso sung, drags where Tasso soared. Melody and matter are both lost in the very anxiety to reflect both.

The version of the fine description of Armida, at the close of the fourth book, is a fair example of the merits and demerits of the translation,—its praiseworthy fidelity, and its deficiency in the delicate turns of phrase and liquid flow of versification, which are among the conspicuous charms of the original:—

"More than Medea's arts or Circe's won,
She gains, by winning ways and glances sweet;
Her siren voice lulled, by its harmonies,
Minds most averse to slothfulness and ease.

"All stratagems, fresh lovers to decoy,
And lure within her net, does she devise;
Nor for all hearts one snare, one face employ,
But different wiles, and different aspects tries:
From some she shrinks, with looks reserved and coy,
On others smiles with amorous, wanton eyes;
To check the eager, and the backward urge,
She now employs the curb, and now the scourge.

"If from her presence any one retires,
And fears to love, lest he should give offence,
She with benignant smiles her face attires,
And all her looks express benevolence:
Thus does she stimulate half-formed desires;
And, filling dubious hearts with confidence,
She thaws the fears which passion's founts congeal,
And teaches them love's genial heat to feel.

"From others, whom the blind audacious guide
Too far impels, and who too much presume,
Does she kind words withhold, kind glances hide,
Till they due reverence and fear resume;
Yet through the frownings of offended pride,
Her darkened brow still pity's rays illumine:
Thus fear inspiring, she despair prevents,
And her disdain yet more their love augments.

"Sometimes withdrawing to a place apart,
She feigns the looks and gestures of distress;
Tears from her eyes at first are seen to start,
And then she seems her weeping to repress:
They who behold, deluded by such art,
By floods of tears their sympathy confess.
Thus tempering with pity Cupid's dart,
With its fine point she pierces every heart.

"At other times, as if such thoughts were weak,
And hope had blossomed on her breast anew,
Her lovers see her come, and hear her speak;
Clothed and adorned by joy, her brow they view;
And, like a double sun, upon her cheek,
They see her bright celestial smile break through
The mists of grief, which, rising from her breast,
Had with thick, dismal shades her brow o'ercast.

"While thus she sweetly speaks, and sweetly smiles,
A twofold charm entrances every sense,
And almost of their souls her dupes beguiles,
By gush of joy, too sudden and intense.
Ah, cruel Love! the heart which both ways kills,
Wormwood or honey whether he dispense;
Who first with fatal pangs destroys our ease,
And proffers then more fatal remedies.

"These lures so contrary (this ice, these fires,
These tears, these smiles, these hopes, o'erawed by
dread)

She seeks to perplex them, and desires
That all her lovers should her dupes be made;
And if sometimes, to hint its woes, aspires
Some trembling voice, of its own sound afraid,
A novice in love's arts she feigns to be,
And what her lover shows she will not see.

"Or with shy, downcast eyes, she hears him speak,
Then does a virtuous glow her face adorn,
And all the lilies on her pure white cheek,
Changing their hue, to blushing roses turn.
So blushes in the East the dawn's first streak,
In that fresh early hour when day is born;
And with her shyness mingles too disdain,
Deepening her blushes with its crimson stain.

"But ere he speaks, if by his looks she sees
A man who to declare his passion tries,
She first approaches him, then from him flees;
First seems to grant, then leave to speak denies;
At length, at even, he finds out by degrees
She only means his hopes to tantalise:
Thus is a hunter baffled in the chase,
When night at length conceals the wild beast's trace.

"Thousands on thousands, by such charms and art,
She furtively entangles in love's snare;

Or rather she, by force of arms, each heart
Compels unwillingly love's yoke to bear.
Why marvel Love made fierce Achilles smart,
And did not Hercules nor Theseus spare,
Since even those who fight for Jesus' cause
He forces to obey his impious laws?"

This is fairly rendered, but Tasso's grace has not been caught. His verses would never have been sung by the gondoliers of Venice had they not risen above this level. But for those who must be dependent for their knowledge of 'The Jerusalem Delivered' upon a translation, and who desire the assistance of a translation in their study of the original, Captain Robertson's version will be a companion at once agreeable and useful.

Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon, Historical Painter, from his Autobiography and Journals. Edited and Compiled by Tom Taylor, Esq. Longman and Co.

[Concluding Notice.]

HOWEVER judicious Mr. Taylor may have been in his selections from Haydon's manuscripts, we cannot approve of his comments on them. His judgment as a compiler is worth more than his criticism as an editor. The curiously-detailed life of this clever, eccentric, and afflicted man, as set forth in his own impassioned writings, should have suggested a fuller and more sympathetic estimate of his character than is given in two brief pages, at the close of a thousand of the most touching manifestations of frenzy, endurance, transport, excitability, tenderness, and emotion we ever remember to have read. The editor judges of him as of a man of sound reflective faculties, when, in truth, he was afflicted with a monomania that made him impulsive to madness, for good or ill, in every thought and action. "I have nothing left on earth," said the unhappy man, in a moment of despair, "that I can call my own but my brains," when their disordered condition was the cause of all his troubles. We see nothing in the character of Haydon, apart from the workings of this malady, that is not calculated to excite admiration. His long-trying affection for his wife, children, and step-children, was remarkable. For five-and-twenty years the unwavering language of his heart was such as this:—"Spent the day in Kensington with dearest Mary, sketching bits of background. There we have some of the most poetical bits of tree and stump, and sunny brown, and green glen, and tawny earth. Mary took up the life of Mary Queen of Scots, and sat by me as I sketched, and we passed a delicious four hours." "His religiousness is puzzling," says Mr. Taylor, "little more than requests for what he most desired—begging letters, in fact, despatched to the Almighty." The editor might have spared this irrelevant jest. Haydon was as sincere, as earnest, and as much beyond the pale of reason in his prayers as in his views of high art. They were sound in the abstract, but improvident in the use. His impulses were kept in such a constant strain of excitement by the sudden alternations of hope and disappointment, abundance and want, that every casual symptom of relief was accepted as a special interposition of the Deity. It was his brain, and not his heart, that jumped to this mistaken recognition of a speciality for his particular benefit in the disposition of God's general laws. Here is a more familiar illustration of the malady:—

"Weary of the idea of remaining at a station till four, I determined to walk to Hounslow, but rain set in, so I hailed a tax-cart, in fact, a

butcher's, and asked him if he would take me to Hounslow. He said he would, and as it was all by by-paths, I jumped in. * * * After a long trot, he plunged into the open road—Hounslow two miles, I thought it would be rather awkward to meet the Duke of Sutherland. Trusting in Providence I should escape, I did not get out; and while I was thinking if my noble friends should see me what a job it would be, suddenly the butcher bawled out, 'The Queen! the Queen!' I jerked off my spectacles, pressed my hat over my head, hid half my face, and waited. First came the Lancers, then outriders, then the Queen, then a carriage with Prince George (I think), who looked at me. The Queen's eye I escaped, and he did not know me."

In early life Haydon was honoured with a momentary interview, in the Elgin room of the British Museum, with the Emperor of Russia. Twenty-eight years afterwards the malady again peeps out:—

"June 4th.—I am tormented with hypochondria and melancholy. The thought of the Emperor of Russia's arrival, to whom I was presented twenty-eight years ago, and the humiliations I have undergone since I saw him, is literally shocking.

"9th.—Horace Vernet called when I was out. I regret it much. Since the Emperor has been here I have not had a quiet thought. He went to-day, and I am glad of it, because I was not in the position I was in twenty-eight years ago; and I should have felt pain to have met him again."

Are the painter's principles or his reason, we would ask, responsible for the *morale* in the instance we have now to quote?—

"Oct. 26th.—I called at the palace to-day; but what a difference in the attendants. All George IV.'s servants were gentlemen to the very porters,—well-fed, gorgeous, gold-laced rascals. Monarchy is setting. In 100 years more I don't think there will be a king in Europe. It is a pity. I like the splendid delusion; but why make it so expensive? Voting now 100,000*l.* a-year for the Queen—as if 5000*l.* was not enough for any woman's splendour! These things won't be borne much longer.

"28th.—A glorious day. King William IV. has consented to place his name at the head of my list for Xenophon. Huzza! God bless him!

"Upon reflection, I shall certainly vote for her Majesty having 100,000*l.* a-year after this. What can a queen do with less? It is impossible. How short-sighted we are. I thought I felt peculiarly dull all day yesterday. This comes of grinding colours.

"Drank His Majesty's health in a bumper, and success to reform: I think kings ought not to set. They will keep in the meridian yet."

How touching is the following narrative. Are we to cast a stone at the distracted painter for "despatching a begging-letter to the Almighty," and soiling his Journal with an oath:—

"He agreed to let me dedicate the work to him, and I went away without his alluding to my affairs. I then went to Colonel Grey, and left with him a short note I had written at a bookseller's shop. I was in great agitation for fear of offending him. I drove into the city, and went to Fletcher, the chairman (a fine, manly fellow), to tell him my wants, and to ask him for 5*l.* to get through the night. As I had not paid him the 12*l.*, he said he ought not. I returned home in a state not to be described. When I came home the children had been all fighting, and no water had come to the cistern. Mary was scolding; and I went to my painting-room, and d—d all large pictures, which always bring this evil on me. The evening passed on, as it always does in a family where the father has no money. The children smoke it; the servants suspect it. There is either an over-kindness, an over-irritability, or an affected unconcern, which opens at once their lynx eyes. Tea passed off. I went to my picture; apostrophised my art; complained of Lord Grey, and sat down with a pain in my lumbar vertebrae. As I had appointed a great many people for small sums, I marched off to my

landlord, Newton. Knowing he would relieve me, and anticipating success, I knocked. I heard the light steps of a girl; down went the candlestick, and the door opened. "Mr. Newton at home?" said I, marching in, praying to God it might be so, but half fearing it might not, when I was suddenly stopped by, "No, sir, he is gone to the play. 'D—n the play!" thought I—this is the way. What business had he to be giggling at some stuff in the pit, while I am in danger of having no money? Away I marched again, tired, croaking, grumbling, and muddy, and came home in a state of harass. "Sir, the man won't send the wood without the money!" was the first salutation. "Sir, there is no water in the cistern, and has not been all day!" "Why," thought I, "the very lead pipes begin to perceive their masters won't be paid for their trouble." I sat down in a rage, and, pulling off my great-coat, sallied up to my dear. "At least," thought I, "this is left me, and woe to any mortal who stops me here."

"Mary, like an angel, consoled me in my affliction, and I came down in high glee, bidding defiance to all obstructions, and swearing I would again apply to my work on Monday at light."

"Just as I had made up my mind in came the servant with a letter from Lord Grey, marked 'Private.' My heart jumped. It contained a cheque—I read it, and vowed vengeance against all rascally tradesmen on earth. This was wrong. By degrees I recovered my good feelings, and went to bed thanking God, grateful to Lord Grey, and at peace with my family and the world."

A few anecdotes, illustrative of Haydon's natural generosity, will not be misplaced here:

"September 3rd.—Out all day in the city about business of various descriptions. Delightful difference, that instead of being tortured by the want of money, it was to be delightfully deceived by the receipt of it."

"8th.—In the evening I was sitting and luxuriating by anticipation in all the delights of colour in my picture, when a note came from an officer's widow, starving. I went out, and called immediately. It was a room on the ground, two little children were sleeping in dirt and blankets, without any cleanly comfort on earth, beside them was a press-bed, and a respectable mother, pale, hollow-cheeked, and Irish. "What regiment," said I, "did your husband belong to?" "The 8th, or King's Own," said she, with a brogue one could have known at the Straits of Magellan. "Poor creature! why did he leave the regiment?" "He quarrelled with his superior officer." "Why did you send to me?" "I heard you were humane." Of course I gave her all I had in my pocket, &c. I went away bitterly affected. The night was clear, poetical, and heavenly. What a contrast to the wretchedness I had left. "Oh Sir," said she, "it's a fortune, it's a fortune."

"April 14th, Good Friday.—After thirty-one years, I this day received the Sacrament, sincerely asked pardon, and promised a new life. The Dean of Carlisle administered—an old friend and admirer—after an admirable, nay, beautiful, sermon. It was interesting, because to him I wrote, years since, in an agony of doubt and apprehension. I had one sovereign (all in money I possess), and no silver, when the churchwarden (an old friend, Stanley) held out the plate: I gave nothing—ought I not to have given all, and have trusted in God? Surely. But in the dread of being without any at all, and in the belief that a sovereign was more than my necessitous condition warranted, I gave nothing. This tormented me."

"June 15th.—Went to church at St. George's, Hanover Square, and felt the most refreshing assurance of protection and victory. The last time I was there I received the Sacrament, and did not give my only sovereign in charity as I ought, which gave me great pain. To-day, when the Dean of Carlisle implored assistance for the Church Fund, saying 550,000 persons by it had been provided with seats, where none had been erected before, I thought I'd give 1s., then 2s. 6d.,—10s. 6d. At last, said a voice within me, "That sovereign

you ought to have given." "I will," I felt, and took it out and gave it to the plate with as pure a feeling as ever animated a human breast. O God, prosper it! Thus have I expiated my neglect."

The only serious charge made against Haydon is that of inducing his pupils to accept bills for him. We give the painter's account of it without comment:—

"It was in 1816, now twenty-four years ago, during the Elgin Marble controversy, I strolled to Burlington House, to study the beauty of the marbles for an hour before painting, when I found a journeyman drawing amidst the fragments with great truth. I asked him if he were an artist. He replied he wished to be. I told him to bring me his drawings. Next day at breakfast he did. I was so pleased, I told him if he would place himself under my tuition I would instruct him. He did so. I educated him for three years without payment—superintended his dissections at Sir C. Bell's—gave up my time to him; and when he was ready, sent him and the Landseers to the British Museum, where they made from the Elgin Marbles those celebrated drawings, the size of the originals, which gave them so much reputation, that Goethe ordered a set for Weimar, where they are still shown in his house, and to which, just before his death, he alluded in a letter to me. Finding my pupils, and Bewick especially, doing such justice to the Elgin Marbles, I resolved to endeavour to get at the Cartoons; and stating my object to a friend, he induced Lord Stafford and Farnborough to go to George IV., and ask leave to have two at a time at the British Gallery, which they did, and got it."

"I then sent my whole school to the Gallery, and there they drew from the Cartoons the size of the originals, and I led the way. When done, the rush to see the copies was so great, the doors were closed for fear of injury."

"I then exhibited the drawings in St. James's Street; here the people of fashion crowded for days. The next year I followed up the hit with Jerusalem, but the picture not being bought, though the receipts were vast, I began to get embarrassed. During Jerusalem Lord de Tabley gave me a commission. I begged him to transfer it to Bewick, as he was a young man of promise. He did so; and he was paid sixty guineas for his first picture. His second Sir William Chaytor bought; and during his third, his landlord refused to let him proceed unless I became security for his rent. I did so. In the meantime I was becoming rapidly involved, and having helped Bewick in his difficulties, I thoughtlessly asked him to help me by the usual iniquities of a struggling man—namely, accommodation bills. Bewick and Harvey both did so; these were not accommodation bills to raise money on, but accommodation bills to get time extended for money already owing. When in the hands of a lawyer, if I wanted time, 'Get another name,' was the reply. As I wished for secrecy, I asked these young men, into whose hands I had put the means of getting a living without charging a farthing. As the father of a family I now see the indecency and wickedness of this conduct. But at that time I was young, a bachelor, at the head of a forlorn hope, and I relied on the honour and enthusiasm of my pupils. I had reduced Bewick's liabilities from 236*l.* to 136*l.*, and Harvey's from 284*l.* to 184*l.*, and whilst in the act of extricating them I got through the Lazarus, and was ruined. There is no excuse for my inducing my pupils to lend their names as security for bills, but I was in such a state of desperation that I wonder at nothing."

"Bewick hoisted the enemy's colour at once—not so Lance, Chatfield, Tatham, or the Landseers. Lance's friends advanced 125*l.*, Landseer's father 70*l.*, Say 50*l.*. Chatfield paid up his premium, 210*l.*. They all rallied, but too late. In proportion to the greatness of my effort, so was my fall, and the boys, who, if I had been employed, would have been right hands, branched off into different pursuits to get a living. Lance I advised to take to fruit; Chatfield painted portraits; Say always

meant to do so; but they never recovered the shock. Chatfield, just before he died, dined with me, and talked of it as a glorious dream passed by."

Notwithstanding his passionate eccentricities and importunate habit of writing, there was something in Haydon which endeared to him many life-long friends. Wilkie, Eastlake, Wordsworth, Miss Mitford, and others, vied in their attachment to him, and the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Egremont, and other patrons, never forsook him, although his pertinacity in writing was tiresome beyond endurance. He was employed to paint a picture of the Reform Banquet at Guildhall, and he gloried in this opportunity of boring his sitters about high art in a manner as ludicrous as it was insane:—

"Nor, 19th.—Saw Lord Grey, who was sitting quietly by the fire reading papers. When I came to the door Col. Grey was talking to Lord Essex. Lord Essex saw me, and said, 'I have nearly persuaded Lord Holland to sit.'"

"It would be a pity if such a strenuous advocate of reform should be out."

"I sent in my name and was admitted. Lord Grey was looking the essence of mildness. He seemed disposed for a chat. In my eagerness to tell him all he wanted to know, I sprang up off my chair, and began to explain, bending my fist to enforce my argument. Lord Grey looked at me with a mild peacefulness of expression, as if regarding a bit of gunpowder he had admitted to disturb his thoughts. Now I should have sat still, and chatted quietly, for that is what he wanted—to be relieved by gentle talk. But he began to talk to me about the picture, and touched a sensitive spring. I blazed away, made arrangements for his sitting next week, and took my leave."

"I came in like a shot, talked like a Congreve-rocket, and was off like an arrow, leaving Lord Grey for five minutes not quite sure if it was all a dream. How delightfully he looked by the fire. What a fine subject he would make in his official occupation."

"He seemed impressed with a notion that something was wanting. This is the first step. I see Lord Grey this week, and I will be at him. God knows if anything will come of it. They shall not be ignorant; and then all excuse is taken away. At my calling the Academy 'The borough-mongers of the art,' he laughed."

"October 11th.—Lord Palmerston sat. We had a delightful conversation. I stuck it into him well about the Elgin Marbles. I showed him from his own wrist their truth in hands. I proved to him their science in the action of two feet and legs, and he acknowledged he now saw the cause of my enthusiasm. Lord Palmerston was sincere in this."

"12th.—Lord Palmerston sat finally. I bored him on Greek art, which he listened to with the most amiable patience. I showed him drawings from dissections—explained to him principles of form, which he entered into. It varied the monotony of sitting, but I fear he thought me a nuisance."

"17th.—Dined at Lord Palmerston's. Met Baron Bulow, Baron Wessenburg, the American Minister, Lord Hill, and a distinguished party."

"I sat next to Lord Hill. I said, 'My Lord, I feel great interest in seeing your Lordship after reading so much about you.' 'Ah,' said Lord Hill, 'those days are past.' 'But,' said I, 'not forgotten.' He seemed pleased at my allusion, and came home with me to see the picture."

"While in the carriage I said, 'My Lord, was there ever any time of the day at Waterloo when you desponded?' 'Certainly not,' he replied. 'There never was any panic?' 'No. There was no time of the day.' I said, 'I apologise; but Sir Walter Scott asked the Duke the same thing, and he made the same reply.' Lord Hill said, in the simplest way, 'I dare say.'"

Some of Haydon's sitters were amused with his high-art chatter, and humoured him accordingly:—

"Dec. 2nd.—Called on the Duke of Sussex, and saw him. It was quite a picture. There he sat in a little room, richly furnished, smoking, with a red Turkish cap, like Ali Pasha—his hands covered with rings—his voice loud, royal, and asthmatic. 'Sit down, Mr. Haydon.' Down I sat. He began about the Academy instantly as if to flatter me.

"24th.—Called on Lord Melbourne; was very glad to see him and he me. We had a regular set-to about art. I went on purpose. I said for twenty-five years I have been at all the Lords of the Treasury without effect. The First Lord who has courage to establish a system for the public encouragement of high art will be remembered with gratitude by the English people. He said, 'What d'ye want?' '2000*l.* a year.' 'Ah,' said Lord Melbourne, shaking his head and looking with his arch eyes, 'God help the Minister that meddles with art.' 'Why, my Lord?' 'He will get the whole Academy on his back.' 'I have had them on mine, who are not a minister and a nobleman, and here I am. You say the Government is poor: you voted 10,000*l.* for the Poles, and 20,000*l.* for the Euphrates.' 'I was against 10,000*l.* for the Poles. These things only bring over more refugees,' said Lord Melbourne. 'What about the Euphrates?' 'Why, my Lord, to try if it be navigable, and all the world knows it is not.' Then Lord Melbourne turned round, full of fun, and said, 'Drawing is no use, it is an obstruction to genius. Corregio could not draw, Reynolds could not draw.' 'Ah, my Lord, I see where you have been lately.' Then he rubbed his hands, and laughed again. 'Now, Lord Melbourne,' said I, 'at the bottom of that love of fun, you know you have a mine of solid sense. You know the beautiful letter you wrote me. Do let us have a regular conversation. The art will go out.' 'Who is there to paint pictures?' said he. 'Myself, Hilton, and Etty.' 'Etty! why he paints old —,' said Lord Melbourne. 'Well, come on Sunday at eleven.' 'I am going out of town and will put my ideas clearly on paper.' 'Well, Sunday week. Will that do?' 'Yes, my Lord. Now, my dear Lord, do be serious about it.' 'I will,' said he, looking archly grave, with his handsome face, and fine naked neck, for he was just out of his bed, in his dressing gown. 'Gad, it is something to get him to say he will really listen: he has more sagacity than any of them.

"19th.—Called on Lord Melbourne, and after a little while was admitted. He looked round with his arch face, and said, 'What now?' as much as to say, 'What the devil are you come about—art I suppose.' 'Now, my Lord,' said I, 'I am going to be discreet for the rest of my life, and take you for an example.' I got up, and was eagerly talking away, when he said, 'Sit down.' Down I sat, and continued, 'Do you admit the necessity of state support?' 'I do not,' said he; 'there is private patronage enough to do all that is requisite.' 'That I deny,' I replied, at which he rubbed his hands and said, 'Ha, ha.' He then went to the glass, and began to comb his hair. I went on: 'My Lord, that's a false view; private patronage has raised the school in all the departments where it could do service, but high art cannot be advanced by private patronage.' 'But it is not the policy of this country to interfere,' said he. 'Why?' 'Because it is not necessary,' said he. 'You say so, but I'll prove the contrary.' 'Well, let us hear,' said Lord Melbourne: 'where has art ever flourished? In Greece, Egypt, Italy. How? by individual patronage.' 'No, my Lord, by the support of the state alone. Has it flourished in any country without it? No. How can your Lordship expect it in this?' He did not reply. 'Ergo,' said I, 'if it has flourished in every country where state patronage accompanied it, and if it has never flourished here, where there has been no state patronage, what is the inference? High art does not end with itself. It presupposes great knowledge, which influences manufactures, as in France. Why is she superior in manufactures at Lyons? Because by state support she educates youth to design. It came out in committee, and Peel and Hume both acknowledged our general

ignorance in design was the reason of our inferiority.'

"You say you can't afford it. In Lord Bexley's time the same thing was said, and yet 30,000*l.* was spent to build an ophthalmic hospital—it failed—5000*l.* was fetched by the sale of the materials, and 4000*l.* voted to Adams, for putting out the remaining eyes of the old veterans.' 'No doubt,' said Lord Melbourne, 'a great deal of money has been uselessly spent.' 'I take the excuse of poverty as a nonentity,' I said. He did not reply.

"Now, my Lord, Lord Grey said there was no intention of taking down the tapestry. *It's down.* A new House must be built. Painting, sculpture, and architecture must be combined. Here's an opportunity that never can occur again. Burke said it would ultimately rest on a Minister. Have you no ambition to be that man?' He mused, but did not reply. 'For God's sake, Lord Melbourne, do not let this slip—for the sake of art—for your own sake—only say you won't forget art. I'll undertake it for support during the time I am engaged, because it has been the great object of my life. I have qualified myself for it, and be assured, if high art sinks, as it is sinking, all art will go with it.' No reply. 'Depend on my discretion. Not a word shall pass from me; only assure me it is not hopeless.' Lord Melbourne glanced up with his fine eye, and looked into me, and said, 'It is not.'

"9th.—Sent down in the morning to know if Lord Melbourne could see me. He sent me back word he would receive me at one. At one I called, and saw him. The following dialogue ensued, 'Well, my Lord, have you seen my petition to you?' 'I have.' 'Have you read it?' 'Yes.' 'Well, what do you say to it?' He affected to be occupied, and to read a letter. I said, 'What answer does your Lordship give? What argument or refutation have you?' 'Why, we do not mean to have pictures. We mean to have a building with all the simplicity of the ancients.' 'Well, my Lord, what public building of the ancients will you point out without pictures? I fear, Lord Melbourne, since I first saw you, you are corrupted. You meet Academicians at Holland House. I am sure you do.' He looked archly at me, and rubbed his hands. 'I do. I meet Calcott. He is a good fellow.' 'Good enough: but an Academician.' 'Ha, ha,' said Lord Melbourne. 'Now, my Lord, do be serious.' 'Well, I am: Calcott says he disapproves of the system of patrons taking up young men to the injury of the old ones; giving them two or three commissions, and letting them die in a workhouse.' 'But if young men are never to be taken up, how are they to become known? But to return. Look at Guizot. He ordered four great pictures to commemorate the barricades for the government. Why will not the Government do that here? What is the reason, Lord Melbourne, that no English minister is aware of the importance of art to the manufactures and wealth of the country? I will tell you, my Lord, you want tutors at the Universities—I was going on talking eagerly with my hand up. At that moment the door opened, and in stalked Lord Brougham. He held out his two fingers and said, 'How dy'e do, Mr. Haydon?' While I stood looking staggered, Lord Melbourne glanced at me and said, 'I wish you good morning.' I bowed to both and took my leave.

"I cannot make out Lord Melbourne, but I fear he is as insincere as the rest. The influence behind the curtain is always at work, and if he meets Academicians at Holland House, their art playing on his comparative ignorance chills him."

Before concluding, we must string together, by way of a *bon bouche*, some anecdotes of Chantrey, Lough, Flaxman, Reinagle, Mrs. Siddons, Bannister, Scott, Brougham, Moore, Lord Egremont, Wordsworth, Stothard, and Madame de Staël:—

"January 20th.—I called on Chantrey at Brighton. I had not seen him for eight years, and was astonished and interested. He took snuff in abundance. His nose at the tip was bottled, large

and brown, his cheeks full, his person corpulent, his air indolent, his tone a little pompous. Such were the effects of eight years' success. He sat and talked, easily, lazily, gazing at the sun with his legs crossed.

"He came to the door, and we chatted a long time in the air. I soon saw that the essence of the 'Quarterly Review' which alludes to him came from himself. I asked him how he got on with Lord Egremont's Satan. He said he deferred it. 'Stop,' said Chantrey, with a very profound look, 'till I am perfectly independent, and then you shall see what I will do in poetical subjects.'

"To see a man of Chantrey's genius so impose on himself was affecting. Here he was, for that day at least, quite independent; gazing at the sun, sure of his dinner, his fire, his wine, his bed. Why was he not at that moment inventing? Good God! if I had waited till I had been perfectly independent, what should I have done?

"Invention presses on a man like a nightmare. I composed the Crucifixion in part, while going in a hackney coach to sign a warrant of attorney. I began Solomon without a candle for the evening. I finished it without food, at least meat, for the last fortnight. And here is Chantrey putting off poetical inventions till he is perfectly independent!

"I smiled to myself to see a man of such genius under such a delusion. *

"May 23rd.—Young Lough spent the evening with me, and a very unaffected, docile, simple, high-feeling young man he is. His account of himself was peculiarly touching; from his earliest boyhood he was always making figures in clay with his brother. In his father's window lay an old Pope's Homer. His brother and he were so delighted that they used to make thousands of models, he taking the Greeks and his brother the Trojans. An odd volume of Gibbon gave an account of the Colosseum. He and his brother after reading it, the moment the family were in bed, built up a Colosseum of clay in the kitchen, and by daylight had made hundreds of fighting gladiators. A gentleman I know was returning from foxhunting, and saw in a garden attached to Lough's father's cottage hundreds of models of legs and arms lying about. He alighted and walked in, and found the ceiling of the kitchen drawn all over, and models lying about in every direction. Lough was sent for, invited to this friend's house, who showed him Canova's works and Michael Angelo's. To use his own language to me, Canova did not prick him, but Michael Angelo affected him deeply. He used to follow the plough and shear the corn. *

"I said, 'Mr. Flaxman, I wish to renew my acquaintance after twenty years' interval.' 'Mr. Haydon,' said the 'intelligent deformity,' 'I am happy to see you—walk in!' 'Mr. Flaxman, sir, you look well.' 'Sir, I am well, thanks to the Lord! I am seventy-two, and ready to go when the Lord pleases.'

"As he said this, there was a look of real unaffected piety, which I hope and believe was sincere.

"Ah, Mr. Haydon, Lord Egremont is a noble creature.' 'He is, Mr. Flaxman; he has behaved very nobly to me.' 'Ah, Mr. Haydon, has he? how?' 'Why, Mr. Flaxman, he has given me a handsome commission.' 'Has he, Mr. Haydon? I am most happy to hear it—most happy—very happy; and then with an elevation of brow, and looking askance, he said, 'How is your friend Mr. Wilkie?' 'Why, Mr. Flaxman, he is ill—so ill, I fear he will never again have his intellects in full vigour.' 'Really, Mr. Haydon, why it is miserable. I suppose it is his miniature-painting has strained him, for between you and me, Mr. Haydon, 'tis but miniature-painting, you know: hem—he—m—e—e—m.' 'Certainly, Mr. Flaxman, 'tis but miniature-painting.' 'Ah, Mr. Haydon, the world is easily caught.' Here he touched my knee familiarly, and leaned forward, and his old, deformed, humped shoulder protruded as he leant, and his sparkling old eye and his apish old mouth grinned on one side, and he rattled out of his throat, husky with coughing, a

jarry, inward, hesitating, hemming sound, which meant that Wilkie's reputation was all my eye in comparison with *ours*!

"Poor Fuseli is gone, sir." "Yes, sir." "Ah, Mr. Haydon, he was a man of genius, but, I fear, of no principle." "Yes, sir." "He has left, I understand, behind him, some drawings shockingly indelicate." "Has he, sir?" "Yes, Mr. Haydon. Poor wretch," said Flaxman, looking ineffably modest. "Mr. Flaxman, good morning." "Good morning, Mr. Haydon."

"September 5th.—Saw elder Reinagle, a nice old fellow. He remembered Sir Joshua using so much asphaltum that it dropped on the floor. Reinagle said he thought me infamously used, and wondered I had not gone mad or died. "Where is your Solomon, Mr. Haydon?" "Hung up in a grocer's shop." "Where your Jerusalem?" "In a ware-room in Holborn." "Where your Lazarus?" "In an upholsterer's shop, in Mount Street." "And your Macbeth?" "In Chancery." "Your Pharaoh?" "In an attic, pledged." "My God! And your Crucifixion?" "In a hay-loft." "And Silenus?" "Sold for half price." Such was the conversation, at which the little man

Shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff.

"March 10th.—Haydon spent an evening with Mrs. Siddons, to hear her read Macbeth. 'She acts Macbeth herself,' he writes, 'better than either Kemble or Kean. It is extraordinary the awe this wonderful woman inspires. After her first reading the men retired to tea. While we were all eating toast, and tingling cups and saucers, she began again. It was like the effect of a mass-bell at Madrid. All noise ceased, we slunk to our seats like bores, two or three of the most distinguished men of the day, with the very toast in their mouths, afraid to bite. It was curious to see Lawrence in this predicament, to hear him bite by degrees, and then stop for fear of making too much crackle, his eyes full of water from the constraint; and at the same time to hear Mrs. Siddons' eye of newt and toe of frog!"

"September 30th.—Met Bannister by accident in Chancery Street, Bedford Square. His face was as fresh, his eye as keen, and his voice as musical as ever. I had not seen him for years. He held out his hand just as he used to do on the stage, with the same frank, native truth. As he spoke, the tones of his favourite Walter pierced my heart. It was extraordinary the effect. 'Bannister,' said I, 'your voice recalls my early days.' 'Ah,' said he, 'I had some touches, had I not?' He told me a story of Lord Egremont. B. bought at Sir Joshua's sale the Virgin and Child. He sent it to a sale at a room for 250 guineas. Lord E. told the seller he would give 200. It was agreed to. Lord Egremont afterwards said to Bailey, 'I have bought Reynolds's Virgin and Child.' 'Ah,' said Bailey, 'it was Bannister's picture. You gave 250.' He said nothing, but the same day wrote to Bannister he was ashamed to have offered less, and sent him a cheque for the 50 owing.

"March 7th.—Sir Walter Scott, Lamb, Wilkie, and Proctor have been with me all the morning, and a most delightful morning have we had. Scott operated on us like champagne and whisky mixed. In the course of conversation he alluded to 'Waverley'; there was a dead silence. Wilkie, who was talking to him, stopped, and looked so agitated, you would have thought that he was the author. I was bursting to have a good round at him, but as this was his first visit I did not venture. It is singular how success and the want of it operate on two extraordinary men, Walter Scott and Wordsworth. Scott enters a room and sits at table with the coolness and self-possession of conscious fame; Wordsworth with a mortified elevation of head, as if fearful he was not estimated as he deserved.

"Scott is always cool and very amusing. Wordsworth often egotistical and overwhelming. Scott can afford to talk of trifles, because he knows the world will think him a great man who condescends

to trifle; Wordsworth must always be eloquent and profound, because he knows that he is considered childish and puerile. Scott seems to wish to appear less than he really is, while Wordsworth struggles to be thought, at the moment, greater than he is suspected to be.

"March 2nd.—I got up melancholy in the extreme, and sallied forth to call on Brougham, in order to come to some conclusion. I saw him in the passage. His carriage was at the door—a gentleman was eagerly talking—Brougham had his foot on the stairs, and could not get up for the opportunity of this man. Brougham's hand was full of papers, and his whole appearance was restless, harassed, eager, spare, keen, sarcastic, and nervous. The servant did not hear me ring, and the coachman called from his box in a state of irritable fidget—'Why, George, don't you see a gentleman here? He has been here these five minutes.' Up came George, half dressed, and showed me right in. The moment Brougham saw me, he seemed to look 'Here's Haydon—at such a moment—to bore me.' Brougham never shakes hands, but he held out his two fingers. 'Mr. Haydon, how d'ye do? I have no appointment with you. Call on Wednesday at half-past five. I can't spare you two minutes now.' I never saw such a set out. The horses were not groomed. The coachman not clean. The blinds of the coach were not down, and gave me the idea as if inside the air was hot, damp, foul, and dusty. There the horses were waiting, half dozy—the harness not cleaned or polished—their coats rough as Exmoor ponies; and inside and outside the house, the whole appearance told hurry-scurry, harass, fog, late hours, long speeches, and vast occupation.

"March 23rd.—Met Moore at dinner, and spent a very pleasant three hours. He told his stories with a hit-or-miss air, as if accustomed to people of rapid apprehension. It being asked at Paris who they would have as a god-father for Rothschild's child, 'Talleyrand,' said a Frenchman. 'Pourquoi, Monsieur?' 'Parcequ'il est le moins Chrétien possible.'

Moore is a delightful, gay, voluptuous, refined, natural creature, infinitely more unaffected than Wordsworth; not blunt and uncultivated like Chantrey, or bilious and shivering like Campbell. No affectation, but a true, refined, delicate, frank, poet, with sufficient air of the world to prove his fashion, sufficient honesty of manner to show fashion has not corrupted his native taste; making allowance for prejudices instead of condemning them, by which he seemed to have none himself: never talking of his own works, from intense consciousness that everybody else did; while Wordsworth is always talking of his own productions, from apprehension that they are not enough matter of conversation. Men must not be judged too hardly; success or failure will either destroy or better the finest natural parts. Unless one had heard Moore tell the above story of Talleyrand, it would have been impossible to conceive the air of half-suppressed impudence, the delicate, light-horse canter of phrase with which the words floated out of his sparkling Anacreontic mouth.

"Carew was at breakfast with Lord Egremont. 'What bedevilment has Haydon got into now?' 'None, my Lord. He has lost commissions he relied on, and of course, having a wife and five children, he is anxious they should not starve.' 'Well, well, I'll call on you to-morrow, at three, and then go over to him at half-past.' Lord Egremont called accordingly at Carew's: we saw him get out of his carriage, and go into the house. Dear Mary and I were walking on the leads, and agreed it would not be quite right to look too happy, being without sixpence: so we came in, I to the parlour to peep through the blinds, and she to the nursery. In about ten minutes I saw a bustle with the servants. Lord Egremont came out of Carew's, buttoned his coat, and crossed over. He came in, and walked up. 'I hope, my Lord, I have not lost your esteem by making my situation known to you?' 'Not at all,' said he, 'I shall be happy to assist you.' He looked at Alexander, and

said, 'I should like this. You must go on with it, and I shall call up occasionally.' He came down, and went away smiling as if pleased with his own resolution. Carew said before he came over he talked of me the whole time. 'What mess is this?' Carew repeated the facts. 'Is he extravagant?' 'Not in the least, my Lord; he is domestic, economical, and indefatigable.' 'Why did he take that house after his misfortunes?' 'Because the light was good, and he is at less rent than in a furnished lodging.' 'Well, I must go over and do something.—But why did he write?' 'My Lord, he was a very young man, and I believe he sincerely repents.' 'He has made himself enemies everywhere by his writing,' said he. He told Carew he thought Alexander the very thing, the cleverest picture I had conceived. It is decidedly so, I know.

"As I lay in my magnificent bed, and saw the old portraits trembling in a sort of twilight, I almost fancied I heard them breathe, and almost expected they would move out and shake my curtains. What a destiny is mine! One year in the Bench, the companion of gamblers and scoundrels,—sleeping in wretchedness and dirt, on a flock bed, low and filthy, with black worms crawling over my hands,—another, reposing in down and velvet, in a splendid apartment, in a splendid house, the guest of rank, and fashion, and beauty! As I laid my head on my down pillow the first night, I was deeply affected, and could hardly sleep. God in heaven grant my future may now be steady. At any rate, a nobleman has taken me by the hand, whose friendship generally increases in proportion to the necessity of its continuance. Such is Lord Egremont. Literally like the sun. The very flies at Petworth seem to know there is room for their existence; that the windows are theirs. Dogs, horses, cows, deer, and pigs, peasantry and servants, guests and family, children and parents, all share alike his bounty and opulence and luxuries. At breakfast, after the guests have all breakfasted, in walks Lord Egremont; first comes a grandchild, whom he sends away happy. Outside the window moan a dozen black spaniels, who are let in, and to them he distributes cakes and comfits, giving all equal shares. After chatting with one guest, and proposing some scheme of pleasure to others, his leathern gaiters are buttoned on, and away he walks, leaving everybody to take care of themselves, with all that opulence and generosity can place at their disposal. entirely within their reach. At dinner he meets everybody, and then are recounted the feats of the day. All principal dishes he helps, never minding the trouble of carving; he eats heartily and helps liberally. There is plenty, but not absurd profusion; good wines, but not extravagant waste. Everything solid, liberal, rich, and English. At seventy-four he still shoots daily, comes home wet through, and is as active and looks as well as many men of fifty.

"22nd.—Wordsworth called to-day, and we went to church together. There was no seat to be got at the chapel near us, belonging to the rectory of Paddington, and we sat among publicans and sinners. I determined to try him, so advised our staying, as we could hear more easily. He agreed like a Christian; and I was much interested in seeing his venerable white head close to a servant in livery, and on the same level. The servant in livery fell asleep, and so did Wordsworth. I joggled him at the Gospel, and he opened his eyes and read well. A preacher preached when we expected another, so it was a disappointment. We afterwards walked to Rogers's across the park. He had a party to lunch, so I went into the pictures, and sucked Rembrandt, Reynolds, Veronese, Raffaele, Bassan, and Tintoretto. Wordsworth said, 'Haydon is down stairs.' 'Ah,' said Rogers, 'he is better employed than chattering nonsense up stairs.' As Wordsworth and I crossed the park, we said 'Scott, Wilkie, Keats, Hazlitt, Beaumont, Jackson, Charles Lamb are all gone—we only are left.' He said, 'How old are you?' 'Fifty-six,' I replied. 'How old are you?' 'Seventy-three,' he said; 'in my seventy-

third year. I was born in 1770.' 'And I in 1786.' 'You have many years before you.' * *

"May 29th.—Went to church with dear Wordsworth, who is dearer than ever and more venerable, to hear a sermon by Mr. Boone. He was much pleased. He had breakfasted with us. We afterwards called on L—. L— is lively, handsome, malicious, and melancholy. He took us to the Zoological Gardens. During the walk we talked of some great defects in Cunningham's 'Lives of the Painters.' Wordsworth said, 'I could have told him of Gainsborough.' He then sat down and looked up like an apostle, and said, 'Gainsborough was at the house of a friend in Bath who was ill and very fond of his daughter; she was going to school. Gainsborough said to the child, 'Can you keep a secret?' 'I don't know,' said the little dear, 'but I will try.' Said he, 'You are going to school. Your father loves you; I will paint your portrait.' The child sat. When she was gone, the portrait was placed at the bottom of the bed of the sick father, who was affected and delighted."

"Wordsworth told this in so beautiful and poetical a way that L— for a moment forgot his sarcasm and his melancholy, his evil and his mischief, and in casting my eye I saw him leaning and looking at Wordsworth, and smiling at the purity of his nature with something like the look of the Devil at Adam and Eve. C— N—'s eyes, L—'s melancholy, Byron's voluptuousness, Napoleon's mouth, Haydon's forehead, and Hazlitt's brows, will make a very fine devil. * *

"Chantrey got a fortune by those two children in Litchfield Cathedral. One day calling on him I was shown into his work-room, and on a table I saw a design of these very children by Stothard. I could swear to it."

"A friend of mine was at a lock-up house to be bail for another; while he was sitting there in walked Stothard, arrested for a coal-bill of 34l. He was going to the Academy as visitor when it happened. My friend went up to him and said, 'I know you, what can I do?' He got him out time enough to attend his duties."

"Thus, here is Chantrey drinking champagne for lunch, with employment for life, and a fortune for his heirs, in consequence of old Stothard's genius, while the possessor of the powers by which Chantrey rises is arrested by his coal-merchant, and escapes into the Academy as librarian to eke out a living." * *

"Leslie said, Coleridge and Madame de Staël met—each furious talkers; Coleridge would talk. The next day she was asked how she liked Coleridge. 'For a monologue,' said she, 'excellent; but as to a dialogue—good heavens!'"

We have extended our review of this work far beyond our usual limits, but not, we venture to hope, beyond the reader's patience. Had Haydon been born half a century later, his views would have been more appreciated, and his powers employed to better purpose. The time was not ripe for such a spirit. To his painful suicide on the morning of the 22nd June, 1846, in the sixty-first year of his age, we will not do more than allude. His habit of writing was characteristic to the last. About twenty minutes before his death he wound up his voluminous Journal with an appeal for forgiveness, and a formal 'Finis,' concluding with the famous line from *Lea*:—

"Stretch me no longer on this rough world;"

and when we consider that to Haydon's intense disgust at the neglect of art, to his aspiring taste, and to his hot-brained agitation we are mainly indebted for a reformed Academy, a gallery of Phidian marbles, a National Gallery, a Greenwich Naval Gallery, a School of Design, and a system of Historical Decoration, as begun in the new Houses of Parliament,—for, of all these he was assuredly the first suggestor,—it is not too much to hope that he will be remembered compassionately by his country.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the London Traders, Tavern, and Coffee-House Tokens current in the Seventeenth Century. By Jacob Henry Burn. Printed for the use of the Members of the Corporation.

THIS volume forms a descriptive catalogue of the Beaufoy Cabinet, the collection presented to the City of London Corporation Library by Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy, citizen and distiller, F.R.S., whose eminence as an antiquary and a collector is well known. Apart from the great national collection in the British Museum, the Beaufoy Cabinet has no rival, either in extent or in the value of many of its pieces. The large brass pence that now rarely occur are here in all their known varieties, and the specimens struck on leather are scarcely to be found elsewhere. The illustrations of history and of literature afforded by these relics give them an interest to many besides the collectors of curiosities. Mr. Burn has made the catalogue a book of most entertaining reading by his references to scenes in London history and passages in English literature suggested by the tokens which he describes. Thus, with regard to the celebrated Boar in Eastcheap, a long note is given, the opening and closing paragraphs of which we quote:—

"The Boar's Head neere London Stone," enumerated with other taverns in the rare tract entitled 'Newes from Bartholomew Fayre,' is doubtless that which Shakspeare has so memorably described as the scene of *Prince Hal's* vagaries, and the drunken debaucheries of *Sir John Falstaff* and his more humble dependants, *Bardolph*, *Pistol*, and *Doll Tearsheet*. They are all flourishes of Shakspeare's poetical fancy, and have no other identity than as the creation of the inspired mind of England's dramatic bard. Eastcheap, in the days of Henry the Fourth, was noted as the arena of cooks' shops, and as such is eternized in the ballad of 'London Lackpenny,' written by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, who was certainly in the metropolis, and witnessed the triumphal entry of King Henry the Fifth into London, on St. Clement's day, 1415; but the Boar's Head tavern had possibly no earlier origin than the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when, in compliment to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Lord Great Chamberlain, who resided in almost regal magnificence at his house by London Stone, and died there in 1562, the Boar's head might have originated in the Blue Boar being the cognizance of that nobleman."

Then follows a disquisition on Shakspeare's allusions to the house in the days of Dame Quickly, including a criticism on certain anachronisms, with the statement of which we are unwilling to disturb the recollections of the Falstaffian scenes. But the reference to Goldsmith, and the subsequent history of the tavern, will please our readers:—

"Can he forget, who has read Goldsmith's nineteenth essay, his 'Reverie at the Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap?'—when, having confabulated with the landlord till long after 'the watchman had gone twelve,' and suffused in the potency of his wine, a mutation in his ideas, of the person of the host into that of *Dame Quickly*, mistress of the tavern in the days of *Sir John*, is promptly effected, and the liquor they were drinking seemed shortly converted into sack and sugar. *Mrs. Quickly's* recital of the history of herself and *Doll Tearsheet*, whose frailties in the flesh caused their being both sent to the house of correction, charged with having allowed the famed Boar's Head to become a low brothel; her speedy departure to the world of spirits; and *Falstaff's* impertinences as affecting *Madame Proserpine*, are followed by an enumeration of persons who had held tenancy of the house since her time. The last hostess of note was, according to Goldy's account, Jane Rouse, who

having unfortunately quarrelled with one of her neighbours, a woman in high repute in the parish for sanctity, was by her accused of witchcraft, taken from her own bar, condemned, and executed accordingly!—These were times, indeed, when women could not scold in safety. These and other prudential apothegms on the part of *Dame Quickly* seem to have dissolved Goldsmith's stupor of ideality; on his awaking, the landlord is really the landlord, and not the hostess of a former day, when '*Falstaff*' was in fact an agreeable old fellow, forgetting age, and showing the way to be young at sixty-five. Age, care, wisdom, reflection, begone! I give you to the winds. Let's have t'other bottle. Here's to the memory of Shakspeare, *Falstaff*, and all the merry men of Eastcheap."

"The tavern token of the Boar's Head is anterior to the Fire of September, 1666, when the building was wholly destroyed, not a vestige remaining. The token is of extreme rarity, and is wanting in most cabinets. The tavern was rebuilt in 1668, and over the first-floor windows, the sign, cut in stone, bearing the above date and the initials I. T., was affixed. These initials probably indicate the owner's name, as soon after, or not later than 1672, another token, one penny in value, was issued from the same house, by John Sapcott, as mine host of the Boar's Head. A specimen is in the rich cabinet of Mr. John Huxtable, and, like the former, is also of great rarity."

"How long the Boar's Head maintained its distinction as a tavern the writer is unable to determine. In the churchyard of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, was formerly a tablet 'to the memory of Robert Preston, late drawer at the Boar's Head tavern in Great East Cheap, who departed this life March 16th, A.D. 1730, aged twenty-seven years,' followed by ten lines in commendatory verse, printed in the 'London Magazine' for August, 1733, which declare him to have been a paragon of excellence, and more than that, 'he drew good wine, took care to fill his pots,' and was moreover a pattern 'in measure and attendance.'"

"Dr. Goldsmith appears to have written his 'Reverie' when the house was a tavern in 1758, or early in the following year; but when John Carter drew and etched the Boar's Head, for Pennant's 'Account of London,' 1790, 4to, the house had ceased to be a temple of Bacchus for some years."

"The Boar's Head tavern, a large house, was subsequently divided into two tenements, and constituted Nos. 2 and 3, Great Eastcheap. The freehold was early in June, 1831, purchased by the Corporation, for the London Bridge improvements, for 2563l. 15s., and a further disbursement for unexpired lease and other claims, of 980l. 5s., amounting in all to 3544l. The house was immediately demolished. The stone sign of the Boar's Head, set up in 1668, and now in the museum attached to the Corporation library, Guildhall, immediately faced the house now No. 65, King William-street, a few feet westward of the statue of King William the Fourth, placed there in December, 1844."

The note on the token of the Rose Tavern, Bridge-street, now called Brydges-street, Covent-garden, contains some pleasant allusions:—

"The Rose tavern was in Bridge (now called Brydges) street, Covent garden, and had apparently a right of way in Little Russell-street; it continued as a tavern, and was incorporated by Garrick in the new front to Drury-lane theatre, erected by him in 1776, in Brydges-street, the sign of the rose forming a conspicuous part of the decoration."

"W. M. L. refer to William and Mary Long. The widow, Mary Long, subsequently issued another token, from Russell-street, also in this collection, No. 842."

"Gay, and other wits, in or about 1726, by clubbing verses, concocted the love-ditty, entitled 'Molly Mogg of the Rose,' in compliment to the barmaid or waitress. Whatever were the extent of her charms, to induce the adoration of such renowned wits, she appears to have retained her maiden name to the last. The record of her death,

on Sunday, March 9th, 1766, at Oakingham, in Berkshire, describes her as Mrs. Mary Mogg, greatly advanced in years, but in her youth a celebrated beauty and toast, possessed of a good fortune, which she had left among her relations.

"Hogarth's third print of the *Rake's Progress*, published in 1735, exhibits the chief room at the Rose tavern; Leathercoat, the fellow with a bright pewter dish and a candle, is a portrait; he had been many years a porter attached to the house."

The learning and research of the editor will appear from his comments on the well-known sign of the Belle Sauvage:—

"No sign in the metropolis has been the occasion of more varied conjectures than the far-famed 'Belle Sauvage.' Mr. Douce quotes the inedited metrical romance of Alexander, conjectured to have been written by Adam Davie, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, for the fact that king Solomon, being visited at Jerusalem by the fair Queen of Saba, a city in Macropy, the Macropii in Ethiopia of Pliny,—

'Thennas cam Sibely savage,'

for her love, forsook his God above. 'Sibely savage' is the person who, in our modern bibles, is called the Queen of Sheba, and the sign has been corrupted into that of the Bell Sauvage; the same sign, corrupted in like manner, was so adopted on the continent." Mr. Douce adds, 'Sibely Savage, as a proper name, is another perversion of Si Belle Sauvage; and though the lady was supposed to have come from the remotest parts of Africa, and might have been as black as a negro, we are not now to dispute the superlative beauty of the mistress of Solomon, here converted into a savage. It must be admitted the Queen of Sheba was as well adapted for the purpose of a sign as the Wise Men of the East, afterwards metamorphosed into the 'Three Kings of Cologne.'

"These are poetical deductions. Pegge, in his 'Anecdotes of the English Language,' p. 291, intimates that a friend had seen a lease of the Bell Sauvage inn (he should have said 'the Bell inn,') to Isabella Sauvage; affording an elucidation that overthrew the conjectures about a bell and a savage, or la belle sauvagesse. Douce was disposed to treat this altogether as an anomaly; he conceived it probable that Pegge's friend had been in some way or other deceived, the date of the lease not being mentioned; and if the name of Isabella Sauvage really appeared in the document, it might have been an accidental circumstance, at a period not very distant; but a deed, enrolled on the Claus Roll of 1453, certifies the fact, and places the point in dispute beyond all doubt. By that deed, dated at London, February 5th, 31 Hen. VI., John Frensh, eldest son of John Frensh, late citizen and goldsmith of London, confirmed to Joan Frensh, widow, his mother, "totum ten' sive hospicium cum suis pertin' vocat' Savagesynne, alias vocat' le Belle on the Hope;" all that tenement or inn with its appurtenances, called Sauvage's inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish of St. Bridget in Fleet-street, London, to have and to hold the same for the term of her life, without impeachment of waste. The lease to Isabella Sauvage must therefore have been anterior in date; and the sign in the olden day was the Bell: 'on the hoop,' implied the ivy-bush, fashioned, as was the custom, as a garland. The association of Sauvage's inn with the sign of the Bell certainly gave an impulse to the perversion or new name of 'La Belle Sauvage:' when that occurred is another question. Howes, in his enlargement of Stow, 1631, p. 621, notices the 'Bell Sauvage, an inn nigh unto Ludgate;' and that 'Wyat, baffled in passing with his forces through Ludgate, rested him awhile upon a stall over against the Bell Sauvage gate, and at the last returned towards Charing Crosse.' Machin, in his 'Diary,' February 7th, 1553-4, the day of this event, being Ash Wednesday, is very minute on this untoward incident; but by him the Belle Sauvage inn is not mentioned."

The catalogue of the Beaufoy Cabinet is an acceptable and entertaining contribution

to our knowledge of the antiquities of London, and also contains valuable illustrations of national literature and history.

NOTICES.

The Royal Descent of Nelson and Wellington from Edward the First, King of England. With Tables of Pedigree and Genealogical Memoirs. Compiled by George Russell French. Pickering.

THE royal descent of Nelson and Wellington, though it adds nothing to the personal glory of their names, is a fact of historical interest, which deserves more notice than we are usually willing to bestow on matters of 'unprofitable and vain genealogies.' The descent of the Wellesley family from King Edward the First was ascertained some years ago, and authenticated by Ulster King at Arms, in a pedigree which is given in the appendix to the present volume. It has not, however, been alluded to in any of the numerous biographies of the late Duke of Wellington. Mr. French gives the line of descent, and also shows the connexions of the lines with the great houses of Beaufort, Stafford, and Nevill. The Royal descent of Nelson has also escaped the notice of his biographers, but Mr. French proves by incontestible evidence that the family of Suckling, the mother of the hero of Trafalgar, is of royal origin. "Lord Nelson's maternal grandfather, the Rev. Maurice Suckling, being equally descended by the side of father and mother from the Plantagenet Kings of England." Mr. French further shows that "our two great English captains are descended from Hugh Capet, founder of the French monarchy; from Egbert, founder of the English monarchy; from Kenneth M'Alpine, first king of all Scotland, as also from Charlemagne and Rollo, the founders of mighty dynasties." We must refer the curious reader to the tables of pedigree in the appendix. Mr. French wisely ceases his genealogical inquiries before going back into traditional and mythical periods, otherwise he might successfully have traced the descent of his heroes to the Trojan Brutus, to Noah, and to Adam. The literary allusions and quotations, especially those taken from Shakspeare's historical plays, greatly add to the interest of the volume. The author deserves praise for the general learning as well as the antiquarian research displayed in his book.

The History of the Taxation of England, with an Account of the Rise and Progress of the National Debt. By William Tayler, Esq., of the Middle Temple. Hope and Co.

TAXATION is a topic in which every Englishman who can read has some direct and personal interest. Those who wish to know the origin and history of the various taxes which form the British revenue, the different financial and fiscal systems which have prevailed, the rise and progress of the national debt, and other matters connected with taxation for the purposes of the state, will find ample information in Mr. Tayler's volume. It professes to be a laborious and accurate compilation, and it deserves the character which it claims. The number of authorities consulted in the preparation of such a work must have been great, and it is creditable to the author's tact that he has condensed so many facts into so short a space. The works of Selden, Hume, Bracton, Fleta, Rymer, Strype, with the manuscripts of Lord Halifax, and, above all, the 'Parliamentary History,' have furnished the materials for the early part of the narrative, down to the revolution of 1688. The financial history of more recent times has been drawn from the Parliamentary records and returns, from 'Hansard's Debates,' and from the annual records of Dodsley and Sinclair, and other Parliamentary reporters. In the appendix various documents are given, including 'A tabular view of taxes repealed, and imposed from 1822 to 1851 inclusive,' lists of pensions, state expenses, law court expenses, abstracts of revenue, charges on the different public services, and other financial tables and statistics. As a popular statement of the history and present condition of British taxation, Mr. Tayler's is a useful

and interesting sketch. To those who desire information as to the practical working as well as the theory of the constitution of England this book may be recommended as a useful supplement to Delolme.

Ernest De Vere. A Poem. By James Quinlan. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.

THIS is a narrative poem, containing part of the history of an Irishman, who is described as in early youth surrounded by difficulties, and who fell a victim partly to ancestral extravagance, partly to the social convulsions of his day, and partly to the impulses which swayed his own impassioned nature. The period of the story is in recent years, since the terrible famine and other afflictions of Ireland, to which reference is made in some of the stanzas:—

"Beneath an old deserted pile I stood,
And saw the shades of evening round it close;
And, in its aspect, almost thought I could
Discern, amidst its desolate repose,
A look of grief, all eloquent for those
Who dwell within, but never more may view
Their ruined home, on which there sunk and rose
Days of distress, and storms which o'erthrew
The hopes of its last lord, who, exiled, from it flew.

"The sun had set upon a stricken land,—
How grand he sunk, in purple and in gold!
No heed takes he of wailing cry, or hand
Stretched out for help, ere hunger strikes it cold;
In vain the tale of misery was told,
In vain the dying store the dead to tend;
Within no shroud the vulgar dead were roll'd;
And some left none to bury or befriend,
But, rotting on the soil, the dogs their flesh did rend.

"Within that land, surrounded by the wave,
Where Nature seems on harsher man to smile,
And bless him with the riches that she gave,
Which he, alas! repays with conduct vile,
And turns to curses on his native isle.
What woes were seen their festival to keep!
What crimes the once pure bosom now defile!
Nor e'en remorse doth haunt the guilty sleep,
For degradation bath affix'd its mark too deep."

The story of Ernest and Helen is a painful one, a tale of love blighted, and of various crime, issuing in unhappiness and exile. There is no great poetical skill displayed by the author, but the simple and forcible style in which the incidents are told engage the reader's attention.

Annals of Anatomy and Physiology. Bibliography.

Vol. I., Part Third. Conducted by John Goodsir, F.R.S.S. L. and E. Sutherland and Knox. To anatomists and physiologists this is a very valuable work. Few men have more acquaintance with the current literature of scientific medicine than Mr. Goodsir, the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. The present number of the 'Annals of Anatomy and Physiology' contains the titles of papers and memoirs in periodicals and transactions, British and foreign, from 1849 to the end of 1852, arranged alphabetically. The judicious way in which the titles and subjects of the papers are given, and the accuracy of the references, will be appreciated by authors and students of anatomy and kindred sciences.

SUMMARY.

IN 'Bohn's Classical Library,' a translation of the *Organon of Aristotle*, the logical treatises, with the introduction of Porphyry, is given, with notes and illustrations by Octavius Freire Owen, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. The first volume is published, containing the categories on interpretation, the prior analytics, and the posterior analytics, to the close of Book Second. The translation is literally rendered, and is done with much clearness and accuracy. The notes and references display great research and carefulness on the part of the editor, in preparing what will prove the standard English edition of Aristotle's great work. The only previous translation, by Mr. Thomas Taylor, receives just commendation from Mr. Owen. The logical and metaphysical works of Whately, Mansel, and others, have afforded to the present editor fresh materials for the elucidation of the text.

In Chapman and Hall's 'Reading for Travellers,' the first number of biographical essays consists of Thomas Carlyle's sketch of *Samuel Johnson*, one of the best things Mr. Carlyle has written. It originally appeared in 'Fraser's Magazine' in 1832, as a review of Mr. Wilson Croker's edition of Boswell's Life.

In 'The Traveller's Library' of Longman and Co., No. 45, *Swiss Men and Swiss Mountains*, by Robert Fergusson, author of 'Pipe of Repose,' a lively and practical narrative of travels in Switzerland, useful for tourists and entertaining for home readers.

The eighth edition of a *Handbook to the English Lakes*, published at Kendal, with itineraries and maps, contains information on the district, corrected to the most recent date. On the Irish lakes an amusing little treatise, by a Wykehamist, is entitled *Paddy Land and Lakes*, clever both in the letterpress and the illustrations. By the same author, *The Public School Matches and those we Meet There*, will amuse cricketers and the frequenters of cricket matches.

Of the *Outlines of Mental and Moral Science*, by David Stuart, D.D., a second edition is issued by McGlashan, of Dublin. It is an admirable elementary treatise on logic, metaphysics, and ethics, suited either for private study or for the use of classes in higher schools. The lexicon of terms, notices of works, and historical sketch, afford much useful information on a branch of knowledge too little attended to in general education. In Arnold's series of school books, *The Medea of Euripides*, with English notes, from the German of Witschel, translated by the Rev. A. R. Webster. *The Third Greek Book*, contains selections from Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, with explanatory notes, syntax, and a glossarial index. The work is published as left almost ready for the press by the editor, the late Mr. Arnold. The insertion of grammatical references and the revision of the notes have been undertaken by the Rev. Henry Browne, who edits *The Fourth Greek Book*, containing the last four books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, the history of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand. The notes are translated from Hertlein.

A supplementary treatise to 'Sights and Sounds, the Mystery of the Day,' by Henry Spicer, Esq., *Facts and Fantasies*, continues the discussion on mesmerism, zoism, and other metaphysico-physiological topics, including some new 'ghost stories.' The letters of 'An Englishman' in 'The Times,' are translated into French, *Lettres d'un Anglais sur Louis-Napoléon, l'empire, et le coup d'état*. A martial dirge on the death of Wellington, with the title of *The Fourteenth of September*, has appeared somewhat out of season, and not of merit sufficient to atone for that aridity, but still greatly superior to the mass of poetical pieces on the same subject. Of other books of poetry, we can merely name the titles of two or three. *Moments of Consolation*, contains some very pleasing verses on religious and moral themes. *Song of the Spheres*, by Eliza Huskinson, lofty in subject, and in some parts pleasing and striking in style, but the plan of the poem is too ambitious and unfamiliar to admit of popularity. Some of the thoughts might have attracted greater notice had they appeared in simpler form.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Berens' Advice to Oxford Freshmen, 18mo, cloth, 2s.
 Blakey's Guide to Rivers and Lakes in England, 12mo, 2s.
 Bonnechese's History of France, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Burbury's (Mrs.) Mabel Trevor, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Castle St. Laure, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 16s.
 Colton's Episcopal Church in the United States, 4s. 6d.
 Confidence, 3 vols. post 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
 Cumming's (Dr.) Church before the Flood, 12mo, 9s.
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ELECTRIC GAS.

WE have this week to announce one of the most astounding discoveries that has been made known for some time past—the conversion of water, by a simple magneto-electric process of decomposition, into a non-explosive illuminating gas! It is to supersede the use of coal-gas for lighting, heating, and cooking, and of coal fuel for locomotives and steam-boats, and a Company is, we hear, being formed with the intention literally of setting the Thames on fire. Whether the water-supply of London will be sufficient for the manufacture of our present consumption of gas in the metropolis, eighteen millions of cubic feet daily, we cannot undertake to say. Mr. Prestwich of London Clay notoriety will doubtless come to the rescue, and we may learn from him whether by more boring the public will be able to go on without smoke. "By the present discovery," says the prospectus of this incipient Company, "water can be converted into gas at an almost nominal cost." About sixpence per 1000 cubic feet is, we believe, the estimate. "And it is impossible," says truly the same authority, "to enter into any accurate calculation as to the amount of profits." No manufacturing premises or extensive works are required. The process, it is said, may be performed in a magneto-electric machine, of comparatively small size, and every country mansion or town residence, shop or factory, steam-engine or cooking apparatus, locomotive or steam-boat, may have its own portable gasometer. "In a sanitary point of view," says the prospectus, "the electric gas will be the means of rendering the atmosphere of the metropolis as free from soot and smoke as any city in the world!" and its advantages in a political sense are important indeed, for our War-Steamers, having the means of generating steam without smoke, will, it is said, "be able to conceal their movements and projected operations from the knowledge of the enemy!"

As in the case of all great inventions in embryo the preliminary experiments have only been made as yet on a small scale; but the printed results are accompanied with a certificate of its "extraordinary" character and "perfect applicability" by no less an authority than Dr. Leeson, F.R.S., and we ought not, therefore, to entertain any doubt of its genuineness. At the invitation of the *interim* Managing Director, Mr. Shepherd, we have made an examination of this "invention" for ourselves. An ingeniously-constructed magneto-electric machine of large size is employed in effecting to all appearance the decomposition of a fluid contained in a number of bottles. The gas escaping from these is passed through some hydro-carbon compound to give it illuminating power, and it is collected in a gasometer and burnt at once in an ordinary Leslie gas-burner. It is said to be oxygen and hydrogen derived from the decomposition of water, with their explosive property destroyed! These gases, it may be well to explain, as liberated from water, exist in proportions forming a mixture which is violently explosive on the application of a spark; yet here is a gas burning quietly from an ordinary burner, and giving out a flame of the same illuminating power as common coal gas. The gist of the invention is this. Some preparation—here is the secret—costing twopence to 1000 cubic feet of gas, is used, which, being held in solution in the water, is said to destroy the explosive property of the liberated gases. Now the gases from water should exist in proportions of 85.9 of oxygen, and 11.1 of hydro-

gen; but an analysis of this gas by Mr. Holmes, Panopticon Professor of Chemistry, was shown to us, giving oxygen about 12, and hydrogen about 82. It is clear therefore that *water* is not decomposed; and the only inference we can draw from this is, that the Electric Gas is derived simply from the preparation *added* to the water.

The Panopticon Professor has made one discovery which will greatly delight Professor Schonbein, the discoverer of Ozone. He has determined its existence in this electric gas *quantitatively* (we trust he will publish his process), and shown that the gases are non-explosive because ozone is present in them. Now, ozone has never been detected but by the smell, and this new revelation of its properties will doubtless set Schonbein, Frémy, Becquerel, Faraday, and others, upon a fresh inquiry, in connexion with the Panopticon Chair of Chemistry. We do not mean to express any doubt, be it understood, of the power of the magneto-electric machine to decompose an ammoniacal salt, or some such compound equally rich in hydrogen. All we contend for is, that there is no decomposition of water. The Water Companies need not despair of fluid;—and the Thames may glide on in peace.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ASSYRIAN OBELISK.

THE Royal Asiatic Society has just received intelligence of the discovery, at Koyunjik, of an obelisk of white stone, nine feet two inches in height from the base to the summit, and six feet three inches square at the base, so that it is considerably larger than the Nimrud obelisk in the British Museum. This obelisk was found lying on its side in the centre of the mound, fifteen feet below the surface. It is quite perfect and unbroken, but unfortunately the water has defaced some parts of the bas-reliefs and inscriptions with which it is covered. There are eight bas-reliefs on each side, each of which is accompanied by an inscription. The obelisk was about to be sent to Colonel Rawlinson when he wrote; and he enclosed the letter of the gentleman who had superintended the excavation, from which we extract the following notice of the figures on the four sides:—*First side.* 1. Warriors besieging a tower. 2. King on the bank of a river, near a tower, accompanied by warriors wearing curious caps. 3. King sacrificing. 4. Four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses; a man dancing in front. 5. Same carriage followed by men carrying presents. 6. Man in a chariot bearing a banner, and preceded by eunuchs. 7. King seated on a chair, accompanied by two persons on chairs, with waiters and musicians. 8. Much defaced,—part of a castle visible. *Second side.* 1. King marching in a mountainous country. 2. King besieging a castle. 3. The same subject. 4. King, with attendants. 5. Man driving loose horses. 6. Scribes going to a deserted castle. 7. King on his throne; and a small figure on a stool. 8. King hunting deer. *Third side.* 1. King besieging a fortress, which seems on fire. 2. Car drawn by two bullocks. 3. Men sitting, two and two, on stools. 4. Man driving horses. 5. Man driving bullocks; some sacred flowers. 6. King in pursuit of fugitives. 7. Flocks of sheep and attendant slaves; texts pitched. 8. King hunting the wild ass. *Fourth side.* 1. King besieging a castle. 2. Defaced. 3. King on his throne; idol seated on a stool; men driving a bullock for sacrifice. 4. Men carrying presents. 5. Five figures looking like kings, one distinguished from the others. 6. Chariot drawn by two horses, preceded by king driving alone in another chariot. 7. King marching. 8. King hunting the wild bull. From a copy of a small part of the inscriptions which Colonel Rawlinson has seen, he thinks the obelisk likely to be one of Assur-akhpal, builder of the north-west palace of Nimrud; though the style and language, he says, is rather that of Tiglath-Pileser I.; but he is unable to pronounce with confidence until he sees the obelisk itself.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

We thought that we had quite done with Mr. Sparks and the controversy about the 'Washington Correspondence.' In reviewing the last 'Letter to Lord Mahon' (*ante*, p. 178), we expressed a hope that the matter was settled, Mr. Sparks retaining his character as a fair and trustworthy historian, but convicted of literary peccadilloes, amounting to æsthetic error rather than ethical delinquency. The original charges of Lord Mahon arose from his observing discrepancies between some of Washington's letters as printed by Mr. Jared Sparks, and as they had already appeared in General Reed's memoirs. It was afterwards acknowledged by Lord Mahon that he had been hasty and wrong in accusing Mr. Sparks of making additions to the original text, while with respect to omissions and alterations, the defence offered by Mr. Sparks was not received as altogether satisfactory. We refer our readers for details of the case, as it formerly stood, to the 'Literary Gazette' 1852, p. 651, and 1853, p. 178. Mr. Sparks has since examined more carefully the letters printed in General Reed's memoir, and finds that even those differences which in the discussion he admitted are capable of further explanation. In a pamphlet entitled 'Remarks on a Reprint of the Original Letters from Washington to Joseph Reed during the American Revolution,' he has printed in parallel columns passages from the text as given by Mr. Reed, and as found in the manuscript letter-book kept in the library of the Congress, and shows that most of the alterations were made in the transcription of the letters under Washington's own superintendence. With the exception of certain slight variations mentioned in foot-notes, the whole of the passages were printed by Mr. Sparks as they occur in the 'Letter-book' to which he had access. This explanation certainly removes much of the erroneous impression as to the manner in which Mr. Sparks has fulfilled his editorial duties.

A wide-spreading spirit of discontent in Scotland has at length found shape and utterance in the publication of a list of "national grievances." With the purely political causes of complaint, such as the disproportion between Scottish taxation and representation, it is not our province to meddle. Neither do we consider the heraldic grievances of great moment, though the correct maintenance of the national symbols is not a mere matter of antiquarian curiosity, but has important relations to Scottish history. But there is certainly ground for complaint on many points connected with science, literature, and education in Scotland. While the popish college of Maynooth receives nearly 27,000*l.* annually from the national exchequer, the Protestant universities and colleges of Scotland receive the most trifling grants. Museums of geology have been established in London and Dublin, to which are transmitted sections of the strata, and specimens of the minerals of the different localities, by the officers employed in the Ordnance Survey of the countries. No such museum has been established in Edinburgh, and the survey of Scotland has been almost wholly neglected, scarcely 100,000*l.* having been spent upon it in forty-four years, while the surveys of England and Ireland have been carried on with energy, and completed at an expense of 1,630,000*l.* The universities of Scotland are not represented in parliament, while those of England and Ireland are. The charitable and educational establishments of Scotland receive no aid for public grants, with the meagre exception of an annual donation by the Royal Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk for schools in the Highlands. Large sums are annually voted for the maintenance of royal palaces, 181,000*l.* last year, but the ancient palace of Holyrood is falling into ruins for want of necessary repairs. A great variety of grants are refused to Scotland, which lighten the local burdens of other parts of the empire. Thus the police forces of London and Dublin receive annual sums to the amount of 167,000*l.*, while the Edinburgh police is not so assisted, nor is the constabulary force of the north maintained, as elsewhere, chiefly by

government. When the revenue contributed by Scotland amounts to 6,000,000*l.* yearly, and so little proportionally is done in return, there seems some just cause of dissatisfaction. Whatever may be thought of the political "grievances," it is certainly hard that social and educational assistance should be withheld from an orderly and peaceful country, which Ireland obtains by dint of turbulence and clamour. At the same time, failing parliamentary redress, our Scottish friends have the remedy in their own hands. A large proportion of the Scottish revenue arises from the prevalence of the national vice of intemperance. Enough might easily be saved from whisky to support all the institutions, of the neglect of which by Government complaint is so loudly made.

The following course of lectures and practical demonstrations will be given next session at the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts, commencing on the 1st October with an introductory lecture by Professor E. Forbes. 1. Chemistry, with special reference to the Arts, A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D. F.R.S.; 2. Natural History, applied to Geology and the Arts, E. Forbes, F.R.S.; 3. Physical Science, with its special applications, R. Hunt; 4. Applied Mechanics, R. Willis, M.A., F.R.S.; 5. Metallurgy, J. Percy, M.D., F.R.S.; 6. Geology, with its practical applications, A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.; 7. Mining.—8. Mineralogy, W. W. Smyth, M.A. Instruction in Mechanical Drawing is also given. The Royal College of Chemistry, now the chemical laboratory of this school, receives pupils at a fee of 10*l.* for the term of fourteen weeks. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical laboratory. The fee for matriculated students (exclusive of the laboratories) is one payment of 30*l.* for two years, or two annual payments of 20*l.*; this fee includes field instruction.

Dr. Wight, a gentleman well known among botanists by his 'Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis,' and his 'Prodromus Floræ Peninsula Orientalis,' has just returned to England after a sojourn of many years in India, and is about to establish himself near Kew for the convenience of his botanical pursuits. It was in Sir William Hooker's plant-rooms at Glasgow, some twenty years since, that Dr. Wight conceived the idea of publishing the fruits of his researches in India, instead of sending them home for publication. He took out the lithographic materials necessary for illustrations—press, stones, ink, rollers, &c.—and the works above noticed have been the result. They are highly valued for their accuracy and sound views of structure, system, and nomenclature, and much good labour may be expected from him.

The Geographical Society of Berlin, in its last sitting, was informed that the Russian Government intends to measure the degrees of the meridian from Cape North (latitude 72° north) to the mouths of the Danube (latitude 45° north.) This measure will traverse Europe in its longest part; and it will be the most extensive ever made, being three degrees more than that taken by the English in Asia, which at present is the largest on record.

The death of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar which took place recently, deserves a line of regret in a literary journal—first, because he was distinguished amongst German princes for his generous protection to literature and art; and secondly, because he was the son of the excellent Charles Augustus, the friend and protector of Goethe. The new Duke of Saxe-Weimar promises, we hear, to maintain the noble Meccaniasian traditions of his family.

A new serial, by Mr. Thackeray, is announced to appear this autumn, by Messrs Bradbury and Evans, the publishers of Mr. Dickens' works of the same class.

The chair of botany at the Jardin des Plantes, vacant by the death of M. Ad. de Jussieu, has been abolished, and one of Paleontology has been substituted, to which M. Alcide d'Orbigny has been appointed.

The contents of the Egyptian galleries of the Louvre at Paris have just been re-arranged, and a portion of the interesting discoveries made by

M. Mariette, some time ago, in the Temple at Memphis (found underground), has been added to them. The principal additions consist of a number of statuettes of the time of the fourth and fifth dynasties, which are remarkable for vigour and exactness of execution; of a statue of Apis of a later period—not so correctly designed, but with some stains in paint still remaining; of a sphynx and three lions; of a bas-relief bearing the name of King Menkehor, of the fifth dynasty; and of a number of inscriptions—some of them tributes to Apis, others official epitaphs, and one, the record of the birth and death of a sacred bull. M. Mariette is continuing his explorations at Memphis, and he is not without hopes of making other discoveries of an interesting character. The Viceroy of Egypt only allows him to send one-third of the things he discovers to Europe—the rest are retained for a museum which it is intended to form at Cairo.

The Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., at Paris is to close this day. Forty-seven medals of the value of 1110*l.* will be distributed to the authors of the most meritorious works. One of them, called the medal of honour, will be of the value of 160*l.*; the others will be divided into three classes, of 60*l.*, 20*l.*, and 10*l.* respectively. Each department of the Exhibition—paintings, sculpture, engravings, lithographs, and architectural designs, is to obtain a certain number of the medals; but that of paintings will necessarily have far the greatest.

A monument to Copernicus has just been erected at Thorn in Prussia, his native place. It bears the inscription drawn up by Baron Humboldt—"Nicolaus Copernicus, Torunensis, terræ motor solis coelestis stator" on one side, and on the other, "Natus anno 1473, obiit anno 1543."

Mr. Waddington, the Eastern traveller, has presented the Louvre at Paris with some bas-reliefs and Greek inscriptions found by him in Asia Minor.

The only novelty at the Italian Opera this week has been the production of Donizetti's *La Favorita*. The overture is poor in the extreme, and the second and third acts contain little to admire, but the fourth act is extremely fine, and presents us with Mario and Grisi in perfection. Signor Beletti is also distinguished in this opera for his careful and polished singing. The scenery and dresses are very effective throughout.

The musical season, so far as concerts are concerned, is almost at an end. To-day there is a benefit concert at Stafford House, when the Black Swan, Miss Greenfield, is to sing a new song on the inspiring subject of freedom. A concert is also to take place at the Hanover Rooms, in aid of the Distressed Needlewomen's Home. During the past week, the chief musical event of the class has been Mr. Sims Reeves' benefit at Drury Lane on Wednesday evening. Last Saturday, at the Hanover Rooms, a concert was given for the benefit of Mrs. Wise, late governess lady superintendent of the Royal Academy of Music. The performers were very numerous, both vocal and instrumental. The piano-forte quartette by Messrs. Holmes, Dorrell, Wilkinson, and Brinley Richards, and Mr. Sterndale Bennett's reading of Mendelssohn's celebrated *Lieder ohne Worte*, were very effective. Mr. Chatterton played a fantasia in a style worthy of his high reputation as a harpist. The vocalists sang well, especially Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Weiss, but the concert as a whole was injudiciously long. The audience were thoroughly tired out before the entertainment came to a close.

The return of the German company, at the St. James's Theatre, to some of our Shaksperian plays has brought full houses this week. Of Emil Devrient's *Hamlet* we gave an elaborate criticism last year ('L.G.' 1852, p. 501), and we only now refer to the play for the sake of noticing the *Ophelia* of Fräulein Führ. It was a most striking performance. She quite charmed the house by her delicate

and intelligent appreciation of the part. The *Polonius* and *King* were also very good. On the whole, we have no company on the English stage at this moment competent to enact Shakespeare's masterpiece with equal feeling and propriety; and the pleasure afforded by this wonderful translation of Schlegel loses nothing by the modest equipments of scenery and stage effects. Last night *Othello* was to have been performed.

At the Adelphi a capital burlesque of the Assyrian tragedy, *Sardanapalus*, has been brought out. A very silly character is introduced for the sake of bringing Mr. Keeley into it; but, in other respects, it is deserving of merit. It is not made too absurd, as is the case with most burlesques. The dresses partake of all the richness and character of the original, and much humour is produced by the actors wittily imitating the postures and attitudes of the figures as represented on the marbles. Miss Maskell's by-play is particularly happy in this respect, and is worthy of even more study.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 13th.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., President, in the chair. Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society, 'On some new points in British Geology.' Not many years ago it used to be said that the geology of England was done, and yet the best investigated localities are constantly affording fresh discoveries. When the Lecturer last year exhibited Captain Ibbetson's beautiful and accurate model of Whitecliff Bay in the Isle of Wight, in illustration of his views respecting the distribution of species in time, he had not the slightest suspicion that this particular locality, so often and apparently so thoroughly explored, could yield new results and new interpretations. Nevertheless, having had occasion, at the suggestion of Sir Henry De la Beche, to examine the tertiary strata of the Isle of Wight for the purposes of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, this very bay of Whitecliff proved to be a rich source of novel geological information. Moreover, a great portion of the Isle of Wight, on further examination, turned out to belong to a division of the older tertiaries, that had never been demonstrated to exist within the British Islands. As a general statement of these results and of their bearings may be more intelligible to non-professional lovers of geology than the detailed memoirs about to be published on the subject, Professor Forbes has taken this opportunity of communicating them to the Members of the Royal Institution. The Isle of Wight is divided into two portions by a great chalk ridge running east and west. This is the ridge of vertical chalk beds. To the north of it, the country is composed of tertiary; to the south, of older strata, as far down in the geological scale as the Wealden. The Lower Greensand or Neocomian beds occupy the greater part of the surface of the southern division, and freshwater tertiaries that of the northern. At Alum Bay, on the west, and Whitecliff Bay, on the east, the ends of the older tertiary strata, as they rise above the chalk, are seen truncated and upturned, being all affected by the movement which caused the verticality of the chalk. These tertiaries constitute the following groups, successively enumerated in ascending order,—the Plastic clay, the Bognor series (equivalents of the true London clay), the Bracklesham series, and the Barton series, upon which lie the Headon Hill sands, and those fresh-water strata that, spreading out, form the gently undulating country extending from near the base of the chalk ridge to the sea. Owing to the section at Headon Hill near Alum Bay being so clear and conspicuous, and their position being in the loftiest tertiary hill that exhibits its internal structure in the island, the fresh-water and fluvio-marine beds which compose that elevation have long attracted attention, and have been described by many observers, the first of whom was the late Professor Webster. The apparent slight inclination of these beds, as seen in the Headon section, except at the point where they are suddenly curved in conformity with the verti-

cality of the chalk and the beds immediately above it, appear to have led geologists to the notion that the fluvio-marine portion of the Isle of Wight was composed entirely of continuations of the beds forming Headon Hill. Two observers only suspected a discrepancy—viz., Mr. Prestwich, who, in a short communication to the British Association at Southampton, expressed his belief that Hempstead Hill, near Yarmouth, would prove to be composed of strata higher than those of Headon; and the Marchioness of Hastings, who, having given much time to the search for the remains of fossil vertebrata in the tertiaries of the Isle of Wight and Hordwell, declared her conviction that these remains belonged to distinct species, according as they were collected at Hordwell, Hempstead, and Ryde, and that these three localities could not, as was usually understood, belong to the same set of strata. The recently published monograph of the pulmoniferous mollusks of the English Eocene Tertiaries, by Mr. Frederic Edwards, afforded also indications of the shells therein so well described and figured having been collected in strata of more than one age. A few days' labour at the west end of the island convinced Professor Forbes that the surmises alluded to were likely to prove true, and that the structure of the north end of the island had been in the main misunderstood. After four months' constant work at both extremities and along the intermediate country, he succeeded in making out the true succession of beds, with most novel and gratifying results. During this work he was greatly aided by his colleague, Mr. Bristow, and by Mr. Gibbs, an indefatigable and able collector attached to the Geological Survey. The fresh-water strata of Whitecliff Bay proved to be wholly misinterpreted. Instead of their being constituted out of the Headon Hill strata only, more than a hundred feet thickness of them are additional beds characterized by peculiar fossils, and resting upon a marine stratum that overlies the Bembridge limestone, the equivalent of which at Headon is a soft concretionary calcareous marl, scarcely visible except in holes among the grass immediately under the gravel on the summit of the hill. The beds of the true Headon series, in fact, are all included in the sub-vertical portion of the Whitecliff sections, and are there present in their full thickness. They are succeeded by peculiar strata of intermediate character, for which the name of St. Helen's beds is proposed, and which become so important near Ryde that they constitute a valuable building stone. The Bembridge limestone that lies above is the same with the Binstead limestone near Ryde, out of which were procured the remains of quadrupeds of the genera *Anoplotherium*, *Palaotherium*, &c., identical with those found in the Gypsiferous beds of Montmartre. The Sconce limestone near Yarmouth is also the same, and none of these limestones are identical with any of those conspicuous among the fluvio-marine strata at Headon Hill, and with which they have hitherto been confounded. They are far above them, and are distinguished by distinct and peculiar fossils. Almost all the country north of the chalk ridge, exclusive of the small strip occupied by the marine Eocene, is composed of marls higher in the series than any of the Headon Hill beds, and hitherto wholly undistinguished, except in the Whitecliff section, where the age and relative position had been entirely mistaken. These are the Bembridge marls of Professor Forbes. Above them are still higher beds, preserved only in two localities—viz., at Hempstead-hill, to the west of Yarmouth, and in the high ground at Parkhurst. For these the name of Hempstead series is proposed. Their characteristic fossils are very distinct, and the highest bed of the series is marine. These beds prove to be identical with the Limburg or Tongrien beds of Belgium, and with the Gres de Fontainebleau series in France. We thus get a definite horizon for comparison with the Continent, and are enabled to show, that instead of our English series of Eocene tertiaries being incomplete in its upper stages as compared with those of France and Belgium, it is really the most complete section in Europe, probably in the world. We are enabled by it to correct the nomenclature

used on the Continent, and to prove that the so-called Lower Miocene formations of France and Germany are in true sequence with the Eocene strata, and are linked with them both stratigraphically and by their organic contents. We are also enabled to refer, with great probability, the so-called Miocene tertiaries of the Mediterranean basin, of Spain and Portugal—those of the well-known Maltese type—to their true position in the series, and to place them on a horizon with the Tongrien division of the Eocene. As these Maltese beds are unconformable, and evidently long subsequent to the deposition of the great nummulitic formation, we are enabled to assign an approximate limit to the estimate of the latest age of that important series. From well marked analogies we get at a probable date even for the Australian tertiaries. Thus the deciphering of the true structure of a small portion of the British islands can throw fresh light upon the conformation of vast and far-apart regions. The peculiar undulatory contour of the surface of the fluvio-marine portion of the Isle of Wight is due to the gentle rolling of these beds in two directions, one parallel with the strata of the chalk ridge, and the other at right angles to it. The valleys and hills running northwards to the sea depend upon the synclinal and anticlinal curves of the latter system of rolls, a fact hitherto unnoticed, and the non-recognition of which has probably been one cause of the erroneous interpretation of the structure of the Isle of Wight hitherto received. The truncations of these curves along the coast of the Solent exhibit at intervals beautiful and much neglected sections, well worthy of careful study. There is one of these sections near Osborne. Her Majesty's residence stands upon a geological formation hitherto unrecognized in Britain. Near West Cowes there are several fine sections along the shore. The total thickness of unclassified strata in the Isle of Wight is four hundred feet, if not more, and within this range are at least two distinct sets of organic remains. The fluvio-marine beds in all, including the Headon series, are very nearly 600 feet thick.

R. S. OF LITERATURE.—July 6th.—Sir John Doratt, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Vaux communicated a paper from the Rev. Dr. Hincks, 'On an Ancient Cylinder in the British Museum,' in which Dr. Hincks stated that he had ascertained this cylinder to contain a much more ancient historical notice than any other document which had, as yet, been published; and that another cylinder had lately been noticed by Colonel Rawlinson, which, in Dr. Hincks's opinion, was nearly the same as the one in the Museum, but not so interesting, as much of the chronological matter appeared to be wanting on it, or, at all events, had not been noticed by Colonel Rawlinson. Both decipherers agree in referring the two cylinders to the same monarch, Tiglath-Pileser. The date of the Museum cylinder can be approximated very nearly. The king who wrote it is the same who is mentioned on the Bavarian inscription of Sennacherib, as having been conquered by the Babylonians 418 years before the first year of Sennacherib. At this period Nineveh was destroyed, and Kalah Sherghat became the seat of government, and certain images of gods were carried to Babylon, which Sennacherib subsequently brought back with him from that city. Now, as Sennacherib's conquest of Babylon was in B.C. 702, the previous fall of Nineveh must have been in B.C. 1120, and the date of the cylinder may have been a few years later, about B.C. 1110. In the inscription, Tiglath-Pileser speaks of four of his ancestors, all of whom bear the titles of kings of Assyria—and notices especially one of them, "Shemsiyao," the son of "Ishmi-Dakan"—a name which Dr. Hincks considers to be certain. He states also, in the same inscription on the cylinder, that he rebuilt a certain temple at Kalah Sherghat, which his great grandfather had taken down, and which had been originally built by Shemsiyao 641 years before. These years must have terminated with either the taking down of the temple or its re-edification; in the former case Shemsiyao must

have lived B.C. 1750; in the latter B.C. 1840. Tiglath-Pileser adds, that he made tablets and inscribed sculptures, containing a record of his conquests, and that he put them up in the temple; and that he at the same time found tablets and inscribed sculptures of his ancestor "Shemsiyao," which were of course in a character then legible and similar to that which he used himself, and that he put these up in the temple by the side of his own. Dr. Hincks suggests that they are probably there now, and may yet be found, whenever the great mound at Kalah Sherghât shall be thoroughly explored. The accuracy of the date, 641 years, like that of 418 years on the Bavian inscription, is worthy of remark, as it is clearly not intended as a mere approximation, as in that case round numbers would have been used. It is probably taken from some canon of the kings' reigns, fragments of which have been found among the Assyrian collections in the British Museum.—Mr. Birch read extracts from a letter he had just received from Colonel Rawlinson, in which he stated that he had much difficulty with regard to the name of Egypt in the inscriptions. Two words occur, one reading *Musuri*; the other, *Musri*: the question is, whether they have the same or different meanings. Colonel Rawlinson thinks the former is the case, and adds that, in his opinion, the only genuine notices of Egypt are, where Sargon defeats the King of Gaza, then subject to Egypt; where he receives the tribute of Pharaoh of Egypt; where the King of Ashdod flies to Egypt, then subject to Meroc; in Sennacherib's campaign in Palestine; and in the titles of Esarhaddon. In all these cases the correct orthography is *Musuri*. If this be true, the other notices hitherto applied to Egypt must indicate some other place to the north of Assyria. Thus, in the account of the building of Khorsabad, the words "after the fashion of Egypt" must mean in reality "in the direction of *Musur*," ("the mountains above Nineveh" being sometimes added.) Again, although "horses" are certainly indicated in the tribute of Egypt given to Sargon, and although that monarch speaks of "horses of *Musur*" among his especial trophies, he must refer to this northern region. The most important question, however, refers to the tribute of *Musur* given to Deleboras in the third panel of the obelisk. The objects enumerated in the epigraph are "double-backed camels, oxen of the river *Irkia*, elephants, heifers (?) monkeys, and baboons." Colonel Rawlinson states that he had always hitherto supposed the *Irkia* to be the *Erchoas* of Upper Egypt. The Tiglath-Pileser cylinder contains, however, a detailed account of the conquest of *Musur* by the Assyrian king, with a list of forty countries which he overran in Northern Syria, the names of which are, for the most part, obscure—perhaps because they belonged to Scythic tribes. Of these, fifteen appear to have been situated to the east of the Euphrates, in and about the Taurus; the remainder to the west of the Euphrates, and the shores of the Mediterranean. After overrunning these countries, Tiglath-Pileser attacks the *Hittites*, and takes Carchemish, which was, at that time, apparently on the left bank of the Euphrates; and immediately after this, follows the expedition against *Musur*. In afterwards describing the extent of his dominions, he mentions the Mediterranean as his western limit, and the *Lover Zab* as his eastern. On these grounds, Colonel Rawlinson now thinks that *Musur* represents *Persian Armenia*. In conclusion, Colonel Rawlinson gives it as his opinion that Nineveh was not built till about B.C. 1000, Alassar, or Kalah Sherghât, being the original capital; that Babylon appears for the first time on the Nimrud obelisk, and is then only mentioned as a town; and that the name which he and Dr. Hincks have hitherto read "*Kar-duniyas*," is, after all, nothing else than the biblical Shinar.—Mr. Birch read an interesting letter from Mr. Colnaghi, jun., secretary to Mr. Newton, H.M. Vice-Consul at Mytilene, in which he states that Mr. Newton has been busily occupied in collecting inscriptions in the island of Rhodes, and that he has just started, accompanied by Mr. Finlay of Athens, on a visit to Cos, Patmos, and Scio. It can hardly be doubted, that so able an

investigator as Mr. Newton will find many objects of interest to reward his researches.—Mr. Birch also communicated to the Society some curious results of the late visit of M. Guérin to the island of Samos. It appears M. Guérin spent six weeks there, during which time he was able to explore it very thoroughly, and to discover the mountain which Herodotus (iii. 60) mentions was cut through by Eupalinus of Megara. M. Guérin made several excavations, and cleared away enough rubbish to enable him to pass along the ancient tunnel more than 500 paces.—A portion of a paper by Mr. Greenwood, 'On certain Epochal Periods of Papal History,' was then read.

ASIATIC.—July 2nd.—Lord Ashburton in the chair. The secretary read a paper, by E. C. Ravenshaw, Esq., 'On the Winged Bulls, Lions, and other symbolical figures from Nineveh.' The writer began by noticing the obvious character of these sculptures as symbols connected with the ancient religion of Assyria. The chief mythological figures are the winged bull, with a man's face; the winged lion, with a man's face; the winged man, with a fir cone in one hand, and a square basket or vessel in the other; and a man, with the head and wings of an eagle or hawk; and the hypothesis which the writer maintains with respect to them is, that they are, as already surmised by Mr. Layard, the originals of the cherubims of Ezekiel; that they were likewise the originals of the Apocalyptic beasts of St. John; and that, slightly modified, they were afterwards adopted, and are now used as the symbols of the four Evangelists. The winged lion was assigned to St. Mark, as the symbol of strength; the winged ox to St. Luke, as the symbol of sacrifice; the eagle and chalice to St. John, as the symbol of contemplation; and the winged man, with a cup and hatchet, to St. Matthew, as the symbol of power. The employment of these figures as astronomical symbols formed the next branch of the inquiry; and the conclusions were, that the colossal bulls are the symbols of the sun in Taurus, or the vernal equinox; that the winged man is *Mitra*, or *Serosh*, the guardian of the autumnal equinox; and the winged man-lion, and the eagle-headed man, the symbols of the solstices, being the four cherubims who watched the gates of heaven and upheld the zodiac. The writer further attempts to fix, approximately, the date of the invention of the zodiac by a calculation of the retrogression of the equinoxes since the period when the vernal equinox was in Taurus—viz., B.C. 2545. As regards the other mythological figures, it is probable that the man with a goat in his arms represents the constellation Capricorn, and the newly-discovered fish-god that of Pisces. All the names of the gods found in the Nineveh inscriptions will probably, on further inquiry, prove the names of constellations, stars, or planets, chosen as the guardian angels of nations, kings, or individuals. The mystic tree, which forms so conspicuous an object in the sculptures, has evidently some astronomical signification. The number of its rosettes or leaves vary considerably, but never exceed thirty; and the winged circle, or the new moon, and some stars, are generally seen above it. Hence it seems probable that these trees were oracles, showing the month, day, or season which is being celebrated by the winged figures, or priests, who are represented in connexion with them. The winged circles, or eyes, which are frequently placed above the sacred tree, and seem to form the principal object of adoration, so closely resemble the winged globes on the portals of the Egyptian temples, that it is difficult to disbelieve the identity of their origin. At first they were probably typical of time; but came afterwards to be looked upon as the symbols of Ormazd, the active Creator, and source of all good. The writer concludes with some apologetic observations on the speculative tenour of the memoir; but thought it fair to suppose that interest would be felt in inquiries into the ideas which ruled an important section of the civilized world 3000 years ago, when man

stood on the half-way verge between his creation and our own time; and in looking at the primitive embodiment of those ideas which gave the first impulse to art. He hoped that what he had laid before the Society would be a step in the elucidation of the traditions of Asia at that early period, relative to the origin and destiny of mankind; and that it would aid in developing the notions then existing as to the power and attributes of the Creator of the world. Recently received letters from Colonel Rawlinson contain several valuable additions to the Assyrian syllabarium. These will be printed by the Society in the sequel, preparing by Colonel Rawlinson, to his memoir, of which the first part is published. A number of curious identifications are also gradually showing themselves, the ultimate results of which will be highly valuable to history and chronology, although their interest is for the present rather philological than historical. Among them may be mentioned the symbol of the god *Nergal*, worshipped by the Samaritan Cuthites (2 Kings, viii. 30). This discovery enables us to read the name of the brother of Esarhaddon, called in the inscription after the name of the god, and recorded by Abydenus as the successor of Sennacherib named Nergillus. The Colonel has also found a name which this identification enables him to read, Nergal-sar-ussar, the Nericassassar of Ptolemy's canon, perhaps the Nergal-Sharezzer of Jeremiah, xxxix. 3, one of Nebuchadnezzar's chief officers. Another minute and curious philological argument gives increased probability to the identification of Sargon and Shalmaneser, the epithet of Sargon frequently repeated in the inscriptions being thereby phonetically rendered Salamanassar, though this is a point which still requires verification. The Colonel gives several reasons for reading the name of the second of the great gods of the Pantheon as *Naha*. This god is in some inscriptions called *Sisireu*; and the usual epithets applied to him are the swimming god, the god of ships, and the god of the sea. Colonel Rawlinson has long ago ascertained the identification of this god with the Greek Poseidon. We have here the old myth communicated by Berossus,—the identification of Noah and Xisuthrus and Neptune. The third god, read phonetically *Anu*, is probably the Pluto of classical mythology, but the materials for identification are as yet scanty. The commentary passages against all persons who injure the tablets set up, which in the time of Darius had dwindled down to the wish that the offender may be childless and short-lived, are found in the earlier records of more portentous dimensions. Imprecations are hurled against the offenders, devoting them to wander over the seas, to shiver in the winds, to perish on the rocks, and to burn in the fire; "he shall go far away, and inhabit a place which has not a name; *Anu*, *Bel*, *Naha*, and *Rhea* (?) the chief of the gods, shall make him pass his years in misery, &c." On Michaux's stone, each of the gods, in turn, is invoked to pour out his wrath on the destroyer of the tablets; and the symbols of the gods are added to render the curse more effective. Colonel Rawlinson's last communications induce a hope that he will shortly send home more copious results of his investigations, matter for which is crowding upon him on all sides. The constant accumulation of these new materials, and the frequent modifications in minute points, rendered necessary by such accumulation, constitutes much of the difficulty of coming to a conclusion in this vast field of research.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, July 13th.

"BETWEEN the 11th December, 1851, and the 11th December, 1852," wrote Alexandre Dumas a few days ago to the editor of one of the principal journals, "I have written a work in five volumes, called 'Conscience l'Innocent,' another in twelve volumes, called the 'Comtesse de Charny,' another in six volumes, called the 'Pasteur d'Ashbourn,' another in six volumes, called 'Isaac Laqueden,' another in two volumes, called 'Leone Leona,' and in addition, eight

volumes of the 'Memoirs of My Life.' Adding to these about a volume of other writings which I do not take the trouble to recapitulate, I arrive at a total of forty volumes, which comprise something like 120,000 lines, or 8,000,000 letters. Such has been my year's work." The worthy gentleman records these interesting statistics with evident gratification, and he seems confidently to expect that they will excite the admiration of mankind. But I fancy he is quite mistaken in supposing that this extraordinary fecundity is creditable to a writer. Men of the literary profession are not mere manuscript-producing machines; in that capacity any lawyer's clerk in Chancery Lane will easily beat them, even though they be as rapid and as laborious scribes as Dumas himself. Talent and genius were not given to them by God to be diluted in floods of type: their education and reading were destined for something nobler than the manufacture of bales of volumes for the circulating library first and the cheesemonger afterwards. It is not by the yard-measure and the scale that their labours should be measured: quality, not quantity, is what the public has a right to expect from them. These common-place yet very true axioms are, however, regarded with lofty contempt by the majority of modern French writers, and especially by those in the department of light literature. As Voltaire and Walter Scott were voluminous and brimful of genius, it has become the fashion to imagine that every one who is voluminous must needs have genius also. As those two illustrious men wrote with facility, the facile pen which can fill sheet after sheet with calligraphy, as rapidly as a linen-draper's shopman can measure ribbons, is assumed to be the only one worth anything. The solid learning which such men possessed before they began to write is not thought worth acquiring; and the hard and indefatigable reading which they kept up in conjunction with their literary labours, is considered ignoble drudgery. Hence there are scores of men in the present day who can boast of the ten, twenty, or thirty volumes they have knocked off; but we should seek in vain therein for the knowledge, the thought, or at least the intellectual entertainment, which we have a right to expect in the thing called a book. Hence a man like Dumas, who really possesses literary qualities of a high order, thinks it less glorious to win the admiration of the reflecting and the capable, by pointing to a fine page or a noble chapter, than to astonish the vulgar by recording how many lines of print he dashed off in a given time. Hence, in short, writers deliberately—

"Rack their brains for lucre, not for fame,"

and degrade what should be a noble profession into a vile mechanical calling.

Another vice of French authorship is what is called *collaboration*—i. e., two, or three, or four men uniting their wits and their pens to produce a single work. With such a system anything like invention, or portraiture of character, or skilful development of plot, in a novel or play, is almost impossible; whilst style, which in every language is most important, and in French may be said to be all-essential, is naturally completely sacrificed. Yet *collaboration* is all the rage, especially in writing for the stage. With the exception, indeed, of Ponsard, and of one or two others of less note, there is not a single one of the two or three hundred dramatic authors of France, from the great Scribe to the unknown Monsieur Un Tel, who produces a piece, however small or insignificant, "entirely out of his own head"—to use a schoolboy's expression. Surely it is a sign of marvellous intellectual poverty to read on a play-bill, four, five, or six names of authors, some of them not altogether unknown, as the joint producers of a paltry vaudeville or an absurd melodrama. But if an announcement, which has this day attracted my attention be correct, this evil appears more likely to spread than to become restricted; this announcement was that a piece in preparation at one of the Boulevard theatres, under the title *Les Moutons de Panurge*, has been written by not fewer than *twenty-five* authors!

Reprints of works of long-established popularity, by authors living or dead, continue to form the grent bulk of the production of the Parisian publishers; consequently, though the number of publications appears to have increased, and really has done so, there is as great a dearth of *new* works as there was on the first establishment of the new imperial régime. Thus, then, the fear entertained by many, that the new empire, with its system of despotism, would act as a pestilential blight on literature, has been fully realised; and the proud boasts of one of its principal partisans, that it would "faire du Louis XIV." in a literary point of view turns out to be smoke.

It appears from a curious statistical return published by a theatrical journal, that the number of male pupils who in the course of the last year entered the Conservatoire, or private schools in this city, to study for the stage, was 160; and that of them 38 were shopmen, or sons of grocers, 18 compositors, 13 shoemakers, 5 hatters, 15 carpenters, 2 gold-beaters, 4 students, and 8 lawyers' clerks, the rest being the sons or relatives of actors, or of no regular profession. The novelist Balzac, in one of his works, makes some profound philosophical reflections on the grave problem why a young man, in choosing his calling for life, should manifest a stronger vocation for the trade of a grocer than for that of a baker, or butcher, and *vice versa*. But I fancy he would have been more puzzled to have explained why the honourable fraternity of grocers should in one year produce 38 candidates for the glory of the stage, when only 13 shoemakers aspire to strut in the "grandes cothurni," as Horace calls them. In England, if I mistake not, tailors, more than any other trade, are afflicted with stage mania; and herein we may trace a certain mysterious sympathy between them and the grocers; for, in France, the weighing of sugar is considered every whit as *bête* as the stitching of garments seems in England, and the poor *épiciers* are subjected to the self-same biting jibes, malicious scoffs, and sarcastic epigrams, that the knights of the needle have to endure at home.

Professor Faraday's explanation of the mystery of table-turning has been translated into all the newspapers here, and has excited very great attention indeed. Gratitude is expressed to the eminent *savant* for the pains he has condescended to take to demonstrate, by actual experiment, that it is by physical power, and not by any magnetic fluid, that tables move on being pressed by the fingers. Complaints are made that the Academy of Sciences, or at least some member of it, did not take the trouble to do the same sort of thing when the moving mania was at its height. Had this been done, hundreds of intelligent men would have escaped the annoyance of having, somewhat too hastily, appeared to credit the prevalent delusion, and some half-dozen scientific men of real eminence would not have grossly committed themselves to what it is now clear is a palpable absurdity. But, after all, table-moving seems to have had its day in this city, as demonstrations of it have entirely ceased in private society, and as talking about it has become a bore.

VARIETIES.

Table-moving.—"I do not presume to enter the lists with Professor Faraday. I have no theory of my own to offer, but I am thoroughly convinced that an occult principle does exist, which is yet to be explained. When table-turning was first heard of, I, in common with most other people, was a thorough sceptic, but, having witnessed one or two experiments, made, as I was convinced, in good faith, I became possessed with a strong opinion that there was 'something in it.' This opinion was confirmed when I took part in an experiment most carefully and conscientiously conducted. A common kitchen table, of very considerable weight, was brought into the dining-room, where, of course, there was a carpet, creating great additional resistance. Four persons only sat down to the table. We were surrounded by several sceptics, who did not spare their ridicule while we were patiently waiting for a ma-

nifestation. To satisfy the unbelievers, I suggested that we should place only the tips of our fingers upon the table in the lightest possible manner, and this was strictly adhered to. It was within five minutes of the hour ere any motion was perceptible, and I was upon the point of declaring the affair a failure, when the expected effect was produced, and a slow movement was at my will gradually converted into a comparatively rapid rotation, sufficient to render me extremely giddy. It was stated that fifty-five minutes was an unusually long time, and that the effect was delayed by the interruptions to which we were subjected, which diverted our attention. But how does this apply to the 'pushing' theory? Surely a 'pushing' power requires no such time for its development, nor would muscular action be affected by such interruptions, for, be it remembered, we are said to 'push' without knowing it. With reference to this experiment, I am enabled to assert that Professor Faraday's explanation as to 'pushing' is utterly unavailing. With the tips of the fingers of the four operators placed upon the table, in the same position as in the experiment, it was impossible to move it. The resistance offered by the carpet made it physically impracticable. The singular phenomenon of 'table-moving' must be further investigated; it will not do to denounce it as a delusion. At any rate we must have some more satisfactory solution than the daring dictum that people 'push' heavy tables without knowing it. M. H."

* * * We insert this as a specimen of the communications sent to us on table-moving, involving views opposed to our own.

The Adelphi Theatre at Edinburgh.—The ruins left by the fire are being cleared away, and a new theatre on an improved and enlarged plan, by Mr. David Bryce, architect, is to be erected on the same site; indeed, very extensive alterations had been determined on a few months previous to the fire. The new theatre will cover the same area as the former one; but the interior arrangements will be such, that the accommodation, both for actors and audience, will be very much greater than previously. The position of the stage will be altered, while its length will be increased from 54 to 60 feet, and its width at the proscenium from 24 to 30 feet. The dress boxes will be much nearer the stage than in the old theatre—the horse-shoe form having been adopted in place of the oblong. The dress circle will run round the entire building, instead of embracing only two sides as before. The entrances to all parts of the theatre will be considerably improved, the chief alteration being in the main entrance, which it is proposed to place at the corner of Broughton-street and Little King-street, instead of in Broughton-street as before. It is calculated that the theatre will hold 2000 persons, there being sittings for 1750, or 400 more than there was accommodation for in the old house. The contract for the building has been given to Messrs. M'Gibbon at 7000*l.*; and the decorations and fittings will cost some thousands more. The erection will be commenced forthwith.—*Builder.*

American Criticism.—There was the old, profound, oracular style, with words as voluminous as the big wigs of the utterers; then, after a while, it was broken up by the metaphysical disquisitions of Foster, Coleridge, and Quincey; then Hazlitt popularized the philosophy by his enthusiasm, and Leigh Hunt watered it with his egotism. These influences united improved vastly the popular critical style of the times. You could readily trace the effect in the Reviews and the better newspaper literature. A little more scholastic was a certain poetical and meditative school of criticism of the Monckton Milnes order. Then Macaulay had a few followers in the declamatory, sweeping, picturesque way, which he had derived from Jeffrey; and, lastly, we had the vicious angular twists, and "damnable iteration" of Carlyle—trooped after by a school of desperate imitators, who found how easy it was to assume the appearance of force and energy in that fashion.—*New York Literary World.*

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 Agency of this Institution. The commission allowed is highly
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Applications for detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, agen-
 cies, and all other information, are requested to be made to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager and Secretary,
 Chief Offices—40, Pall Mall, London.
 N.B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

FOURTH SEPTEMBER BONUS.
CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 33, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

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WILLIAM WHITMORE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
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 James Colquhoun, J.L.D.
 R. D. Colvin, Esq.
 Vice Admiral J. W. D. Dundas,
 C.B.
 W. H. Göschen, Esq.
 J. H. B. Göschen, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., 45, Queen Anne Street,
 Cavendish Square.
 Surgeon—John Simon, Esq., F.R.S., 3, Lancaster Place, Strand.
 Standing Counsel—Charles Ellis, Esq.
 Solicitors—Messrs. Hays, Austin, and Tweddie.
 Bankers—Bank of England.

At a DIVISION OF PROFITS on the 27th May, 1853, the sum
 of £106,008 was assigned to the Assured in Bonuses varying with
 the ages on Policies of six years' standing, from 22 to 43 per cent.
 on the Premiums paid within that period; and this sum, with
 previous appropriations, makes an aggregate of £220,180, as
 Bonuses added to the sums originally assured, or taken, at the
 option of the Policy-holders, in reduction of Premiums.

The CLAIMS PAID on death amount to £713,681, and in no
 one instance, during the twenty-eight years of its existence, has
 the Company engaged in litigation.
 Forms of Proposals, and every information, may be had at the
 Company's Office, or of any of its Agents in the country.
 T. G. CONYERS, Secretary.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE
 and ANNUITY SOCIETY, 12, Chatham Place, Blackfriars,
 London.

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 John Fuller, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
 Lewis Burroughs, Esq.
 Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq.
 Major Henderson.
 C. H. Latouche, Esq.
 Edward Lee, Esq.
 Colonel Ouseley.
 Major Turner.
 Joshua Walker, Esq.

The BONUS for the present year is the same as that declared
 last year, viz.: Twenty per Cent. in reduction of the Premium to
 parties who have made Five Annual Payments or more on the
 Profit Scale.

Endowments and Annuities granted as usual.
INDIA BRANCH.
 The Society has Branch Establishments at Calcutta, Madras,
 and Bombay.
 Tables of Rates, both English and Indian, can be had on
 application at the Office.
JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,

4, New Bank Buildings, Louthbury.

PRESIDENT.—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

Sir PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.

JOHN I. GLENNE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Solicitor.—ALEX. DOBIE, Esq.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company to
 their utmost extent, combined with perfect security in a fully
 subscribed Capital of One Million, besides an accumulating Pre-
 mium Fund exceeding £634,000, and a Revenue from Life Pre-
 miums alone of more than £108,000, which is annually increasing.
 Nine-tenths, or Ninety per Cent. of the profits, are septennially
 divided among the Insurers on the participation scale of Premiums.
 On Insurances for the whole life, half the premium may remain
 on credit for the first five years.

Tables of increasing Rates have been formed upon a plan peculiar
 to this Company, from which the following is an extract.

Age.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 2	0 19 2	1 0 3	1 1 5	1 2 8	1 18 2
30	1 2 9	1 5 1	1 6 8	1 8 4	1 10 5	2 10 5
40	1 11 10	1 13 9	1 15 10	1 18 1	2 0 6	3 8 3

Specimen of the Bonuses added to Policies to 1851, to which
 will be added a prospective Bonus of one per cent. per annum on the
 sum insured and previously declared Bonuses, in the event of
 death before December, 1858, and in which prospective Bonus all
 new Insurers on the Profit scale will participate.

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses.	Amount.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1825	5000	1926 2 4	6926 2 4
1825	2000	770 9 9	2770 9 9
1828	3000	1038 2 4	4038 2 4

Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and full particulars, may be
 obtained of the Secretary, 4, New Bank Buildings, London, or
 from any of the Agents of the Company.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.
 Applications for Agencies may be addressed to the Secretary,
 4, New Bank Buildings.

WATERLOO LIFE, EDUCATION,
CASUALTY, and SELF-RELIEF ASSURANCE COM-
PANY.
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 Rev. Edward Johnstone, the Vicarage, Hampton.

Deputy Chairman.
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 only has the property of rendering the above beautiful organs of
 the mouth dazzlingly white, but it strengthens their organic struc-
 ture, and fulfils the pleasing task of rendering the breath sweet
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 4s.; and delicious Green Tea at 5s.

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